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# HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES:

## *Projections by State, 1986 to 2004*

**a joint publication of**
**Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education**
**Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association**
**The College Board**

# High School Graduates: Projections by State, 1986 to 2004

Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education
The College Board
Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association

The Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) is a nonprofit regional organization established by interstate compact in the 1950s. Members and affiliated states are Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Among its activities, WICHE provides information to higher education and government officials as they address important education issues in their states and across the region and nation. The WICHE Information Clearinghouse serves as the primary focus for this information sharing and for the preparation of analytical reports on trends and issues affecting education.

The WICHE Information Clearinghouse maintains the database of historical enrollment and graduation data on which this report is based. Readers who are interested in receiving more detailed worksheets and projection tables for a state or region can order by writing: WICHE Publications, P.O. Drawer P, Boulder, Colorado 80301-9752. Data are available in a hard copy format or on LOTUS diskettes for IBM PC's and compatibles. Data for a single region are available for a cost of $18 (hard copy) and $30 (diskettes), these include separate tables on all of the states in that region. A complete set of data for all four regions is available for $65 (hard copy) and $120 (diskettes). Data for individual states are available at a cost of $3 (hard copy) and $5 (diskettes) per state. Please specify diskettes or hard copy when ordering and the state(s) or region(s) desired.

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*Cover: Boulder (Colorado) High School, Class of 1987*
*Photo by Alysa Pruett*

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# Foreword

After many years of steady growth, the number of students graduating from high school entered a "roller coaster" pattern of declines and increases in the late 1970s. This uneven pattern in high school graduates will continue through the next decade, reflecting the aging and the echoes of the baby-boom generation. The changes will be more pronounced in some regions than others due to the mobility of the population, varying economic conditions, and growth in minority populations. Coping with the roller coaster in high school graduates will require reliable information and careful planning by secondary school administrators, college and university officials, the military services, employers, and others dealing with the young adult population.

This is the third edition of high school graduate projections published by the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education (WICHE) to help meet these information and planning needs. This report represents WICHE's commitment to periodically update, refine, and expand the projections presented in earlier editions. The projections are based on the most current data available and extend to the year 2004. In response to needs expressed by users of earlier editions, projections are included for total public and non-public high school graduates for all 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Robin Etter Zuñiga, staff associate in WICHE's Information Clearinghouse, had primary responsibility for collecting and analyzing the data, generating the projections, and drafting the report. Cherie Pedersen, senior secretary, provided valuable assistance in entering historical data and preparing successive drafts. Charles Lenth, director of the Information Clearinghouse, provided support and guidance.

WICHE gratefully acknowledges the support of our co-publishers, The College Board and the Teachers Insurance and Annuity Association, and the financial assistance of the Lilly Endowment, Inc.

This report would not have been possible without the help of the many individuals in state vital statistics and education agencies who supplied the data, answered questions, and commented on the projections. WICHE is grateful to them for their continuing help and support.

Boulder, Colorado
March 1988

Phillip Sirotkin
Executive Director
Western Interstate Commission
for Higher Education

# Introduction and Highlights

School officials, college and university planners, employers, and others serving American youth have been reminded repeatedly of the decline in the birth cohorts that began about 1960 and continued, unevenly, into the 1970s. These reminders recur in headlines warning of declining enrollments, and in the actual effects felt in schools, colleges and universities, and in the workforce. These dramatic changes in the size of birth cohorts have relatively predictable consequences. Decreases in the number of high school graduates began in the late 1970s, some 18 or 19 years following the decline in the number of births. Although other factors affect the size of graduating classes, changes in birth cohorts largely shape the national pattern.

What is true for the nation as a whole, however, is not uniformly true for regions and individual states. Birth patterns have varied significantly across the nation, while other factors such as interstate migration, immigration, and school progression patterns affect the size of high school graduating classes differently in regions and states. Both perspectives are important; inappropriate generalization of national trends to individual states or state trends to the nation as a whole could provide worse guidance than no information at all.

This report presents historical data and projections on a national level and for separate regions and individual states. Patterns in historical data have been analyzed at the state level and aggregated to the regional and national level. This edition includes projections for all 50 states and the District of Columbia based on data available as of late 1987. The projections are extended through the year 2004 and include estimates of non-public graduates for those states which do not collect those data.

Technically, the projections are based on a cohort survival method, a fairly standard and straightforward methodology for demographic projections. This method assumes that enrollments and graduates can be projected by measuring the "survival" or transition of birth cohorts into first grade and then from one grade level to the next. For public high school graduates, projections are based on extensive historical data provided by education agencies in each state and the District of Columbia. In addition, 38 states were able to provide historical enrollment data for non-public schools; 31 of these also provided data on the number of graduates from non-public schools. Non-public school enrollments and graduates are estimated for those states unable to supply the necessary historical data. These estimates, which comprise only about 2 percent of the combined national totals, are clearly identified as estimates in the data tables. A more complete description of these methods is provided in the methodology chapter.

The projections reflect historical patterns and trends. They are based upon assumptions about the relative stability of net migration, grade-to-grade student progression, retention patterns, and other factors affecting student transition through the school system to graduation. They serve best as indicators of the relative size of high school graduating classes at different points in time and in different regions and states. As yearly data become available, these projections can be checked against the actual number of future graduates to see if these assumptions hold true for a particular state or region.

## Highlights

Nationally, the historical peak in the number of high school graduates occurred in the late 1970s, followed by steady decreases in the early 1980s. By 1986, the beginning point for national totals in this report, high school graduates were again increasing. This modest upturn will continue through 1988, but will by no means recover the numerical losses of the 1980s. After 1988 the number of high school graduates will decline sharply and remain at a low level until the mid-1990s. Following this valley, the number of graduates nationally will increase quite steadily into the 21st century, although there are marked differences in this pattern across regions and states.

Within this overall pattern, several distinct trends and turning points can be identified for the nation, for regions, and for individual states. More specifically:

**Combined Totals.** For the nation, a 4 percent increase in combined public and non-public graduates between 1986 and 1988 will reverse sharply to a nearly 12 percent decrease between 1988 and 1992 (see Figure 1 and Table 2). After remaining at this low level for three years, total (public and non-public) graduates will increase, recovering to the 1988 level by 1998. The number of graduates in 2004 is projected to exceed the 1986 level by nearly 10 percent.

**Public Graduates.** Public high school graduates statistically dominate the combined figures, comprising 90 percent of the total in 1986. As a result, the down-and-up trends in public graduates are similar to those described above. The decrease in public high school graduates between 1986 and 1992 will be about 7 percent, with over a 20 percent decrease from the base year of 1979 (see Figure 2 and Table 2). The recovery in the late 1990s will be almost as dramatic as these earlier decreases, with the projected public school total in 2004 nearly 13 percent higher than 1986 graduates and only 4 percent less than 1979.

**Non-public Graduates.** The number of non-public graduates is expected to decrease 17 percent before the year 2000 (see Figure 3 and Table 2). This non-public projection, however, has both a greater margin of error, reflecting a more limited historical data base, and is more subject to changes from external factors in the future.

**West.** In the West as a whole, the decreases in the early 1990s will be less severe and the recovery in the late 1990s will be more pronounced than in other regions. By 2004, the number of high school graduates in the West is projected to exceed those in the Northcentral and Northeast regions and be 47 percent larger than 1986. The West is, however, also a region of stark variations. The high school graduating class of 2004 in Alaska and Nevada is projected to be two times the size of the 1986 class, and in Arizona an increase of nearly 80 percent is projected. In contrast, two of the four states experiencing the largest declines between 1986 and 2004 are also in the West--Idaho and Wyoming.

**South/Southcentral.** In the South/Southcentral region, one-half the states will experience increases in high school graduates by the year 2004, led by Florida with more than a 60 percent increase. Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia will also experience significant gains, while South Carolina and Tennessee are expected to experience smaller gains. The remaining seven states are expected to graduate fewer students in 2004 than 1986, led by more than a 31 percent drop in West Virginia. The region as a whole will have a graduating class in 2004 that is 16 percent larger than the 1986 class.

**Northcentral.** All the Northcentral states will experience decreases in the size of the graduating class prior to 1992, including drops of more than 12 percent in four states. By 2004, only Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri will have a graduating class that matches or exceeds the 1986 class size, and all of these increases are quite small. The Northcentral region as a whole will have 8 percent fewer graduates in 2004 than in 1986.

**Northeast.** All the states of the Northeast will experience substantial decreases in their graduating classes by the early 1990s. By 2004, only Maryland, New Hampshire, and Vermont will increase their number of graduates. Overall, the number of graduates in the region in 2004 will be nearly 5 percent below the 1986 level.

A more detailed examination of these national trends and state patterns is provided in the next chapter.

# Projections Of High School Graduates

In order to provide a comprehensive picture of the size of future high school graduating classes, the projections in this report are built upon an historical database augmented by estimates of non-public school graduates where data were not available. Considerable progress has been achieved in making the database and the projections more complete than in previous editions of this report. This increases the comparability of data and projections across states, although it limits the comparability with previous WICHE projections and other data sources.

More specifically, the public high school graduate projections are based on historical enrollment and high school graduate data through 1986, collected from all 50 states and the District of Columbia. Non-public enrollments by grade level were supplied by 38 states, a significant improvement over the 1984 edition when only 22 states provided adequate non-public data. As a result, projections in this report are based upon a database of grade-specific enrollments and graduates that includes approximately 98 percent of the graduating class of 1986.

Non-public graduates for the 12 states and the District of Columbia unable to provide these data have been estimated by analyzing total enrollments and, where available, actual graduates (see Table 1). Although there may be a significant margin of error in individual state estimates, when included among aggregate national and regional totals the significance of the estimating error is reduced. (A discussion of the data sources and method used to derive these estimates can be found in the methodology chapter.)

**Table 1**
**States for which Non-public Enrollments by Grade Level Were Estimated**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alabama | North Carolina |
| Colorado | South Carolina |
| District of Columbia | Tennessee |
| Georgia | Texas |
| Mississippi | Virginia |
| Montana | Wyoming |
| New Jersey | |

The inclusion of additional historical data and non-public estimates has important implications for the interpretation and use of these projections. First, these projections are not strictly comparable to those previously published by WICHE. The degree of comparability is not easy to determine, however, since the 1984 edition reported only combined totals for states with both public and non-public projections. Since 1984, several states have either begun collecting non-public data (e.g., Rhode Island and Vermont), or discontinued attempts to collect this data (e.g., South Carolina). Comparisons with previous projections can only be made for those states which have

consistently reported non-public data. The user should be aware of these problems when attempting to make such comparisons.

Second, 1986 is the first year for which a comprehensive, combined total of public and non-public graduates is available. Complete historical data for public schools are presented from 1978-79 forward. However, due to the limited availability of non-public historical data, deriving an estimate of the total number of non-public graduates was not possible prior to 1986. Therefore, all graphic representations use 1986 as the base year.

Third, all tables list projections of public and non-public schools separately. This disaggregation provides users more flexibility and allows less reliable components of the database to be identified. For example, many states are unable to collect 100 percent of non-public enrollments and graduates. Consequently, non-public enrollment and graduate data are generally less reliable than public school data. Access to separate public and non-public figures also permits analyses of movements between public and non-public schools, and changes in the relative number of public and non-public graduates. Users of this report may choose to combine public and non-public graduates for their analyses, or treat them separately.

In addition, regional and national tables include total elementary and secondary enrollments for both public and non-public schools. Enrollment projections have been included to provide the user with additional information on the size of the school-age population. Births occurring six years prior to first grade enrollments are the basis for these projections. Since 1986 is the last year for which birth data are available, enrollment projections are presented only through the 1992-93 academic year when this birth cohort will enter first grade.

The combined data for the states and the District of Columbia reveal important national trends. These national trends, however, mask the significant variations that exist between regions and among the states within each region. The following sections proceed from the general to the particular, examining national trends first, then differences across regions, and finally projections for each state.

## National Trends

As illustrated by Figure 1, a slight increase (4.4 percent) is expected in the total number of public and non-public high school graduates between 1986 and 1988, followed closely by a decline of 11.8 percent. Between 1995 and 2004, the number of graduates will increase gradually, with the graduates of 2004 expected to exceed, by 5.2 percent, the 1988 level. As Figure 2 suggests, trends for public high school graduates parallel combined trends.

**Figure 1**
**United States**
**High School Graduates, 1986-2004 (projected)**

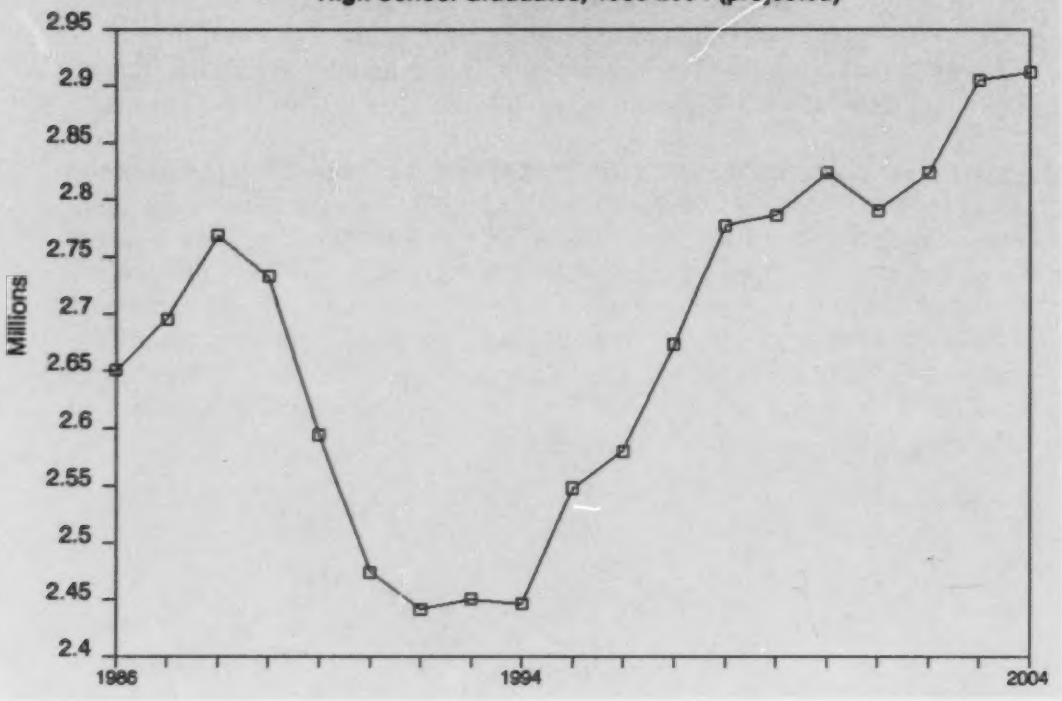



**Figure 2**
**United States**
**Public High School Graduates, 1986-2004 (projected)**

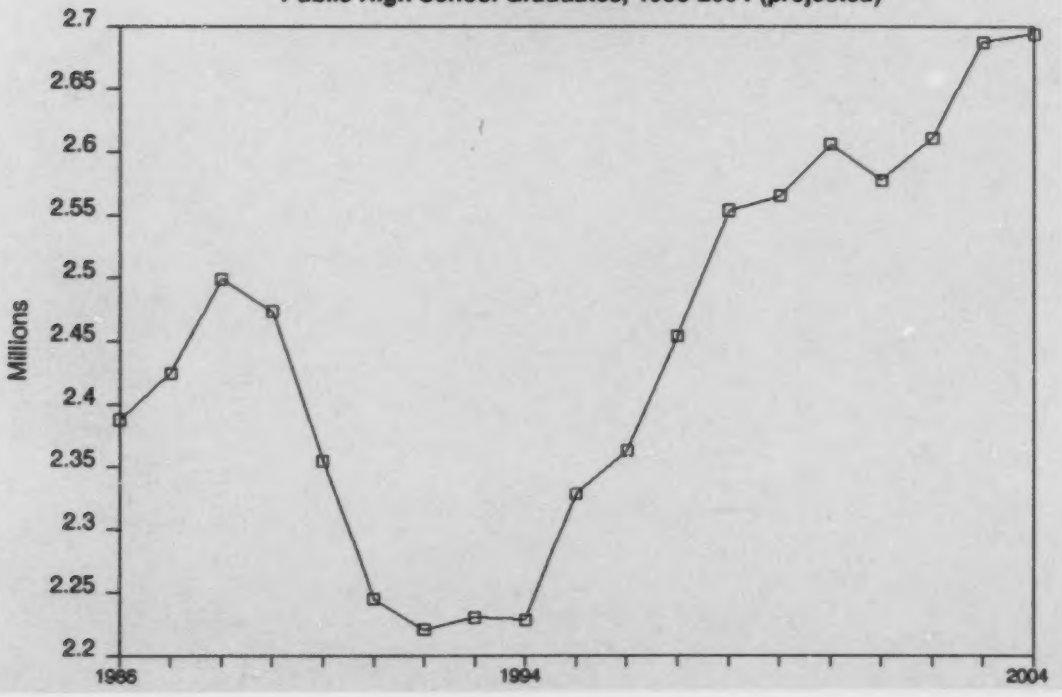
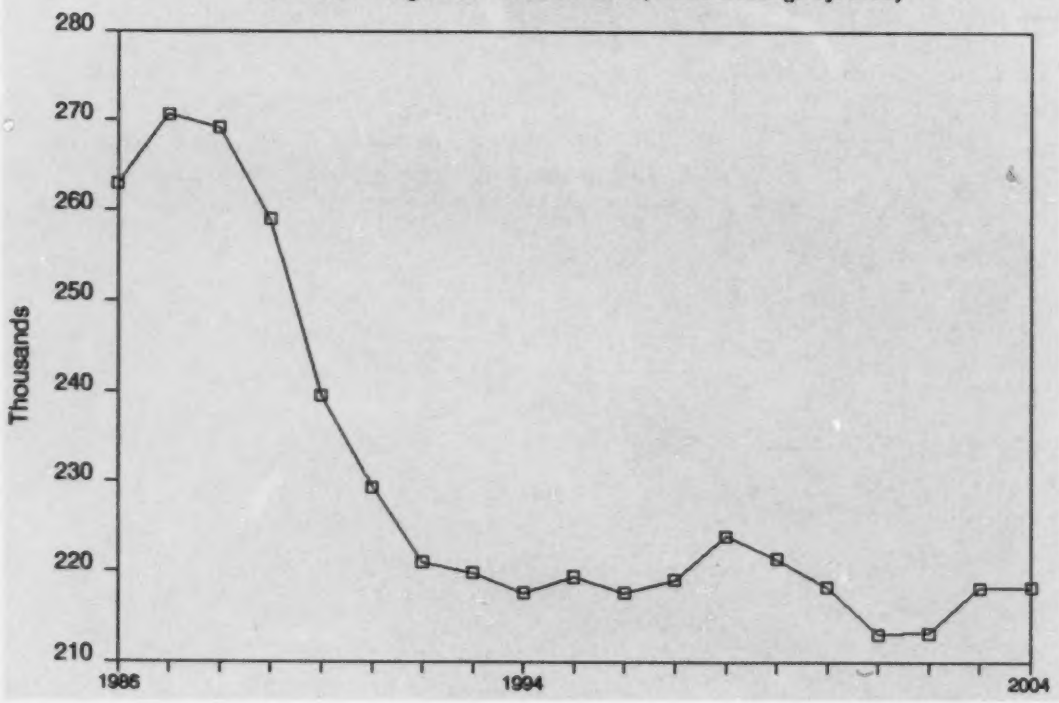


Table 2 shows U.S. totals by year, including data for public high school graduates from 1979 forward. The projections indicate that the number of public high school graduates in 2004 will fall only 4 percent below 1979 levels. Since public graduates comprise approximately 90 percent of total graduates in 1986 and because trends in public and combined graduates are similar, this suggests that total high school graduates in 2004 will also approach 1979 levels.

Non-public graduate projections do not follow this pattern. They reflect a steady decline from 1987 through 1994, then level off (see Figure 3). By 2004, non-public graduates are projected to fall 17 percent below 1986 levels. Consequently, non-public high school graduates, which comprised 9.9 percent of the total number of high school graduates in 1986, are expected to account for only 7.5 percent of the total in 2004. In reviewing these trends, however, it should be kept in mind that non-public projections include estimates for 12 states and the District of Columbia, and are generally more subject to inconsistencies in reporting and changes from external factors.

**Figure 3**
**United States**
**Non-Public High School Graduates, 1986-2004 (projected)**



## Table 2
## Total Enrollments and High School Graduates
## United States

| | Total Enrollments | | High School Graduates | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 1978-79 through 1986-87 (actual)<br>1987-88 through 1992-93 (projected) | | 1978-79 through 1985-86 (actual)<br>1986-87 through 2003-04 (projected) | |
| | Public | Non-public* | Public** | Non-public* |
| 1978-79 | 39,198,599 | | 2,806,950 | |
| 1979-80 | 38,219,313 | | 2,755,512 | |
| 1980-81 | 37,411,402 | | 2,730,193 | |
| 1981-82 | 36,654,470 | | 2,714,081 | |
| 1982-83 | 35,948,796 | | 2,608,992 | |
| 1983-84 | 35,673,173 | | 2,496,813 | |
| 1984-85 | 35,478,251 | | 2,422,714 | |
| 1985-86 | 35,516,920 | 4,288,518 | 2,387,524 | 262,918 |
| 1986-87 | 35,720,492 | 4,193,282 | 2,424,455 | 270,647 |
| 1987-88 | 35,843,868 | 4,134,636 | 2,499,057 | 269,132 |
| 1988-89 | 35,963,739 | 4,068,828 | 2,473,566 | 259,018 |
| 1989-90 | 36,103,832 | 4,001,052 | 2,354,896 | 239,542 |
| 1990-91 | 36,431,421 | 3,958,483 | 2,244,737 | 229,295 |
| 1991-92 | 36,992,266 | 3,938,468 | 2,220,177 | 220,877 |
| 1992-93 | 37,580,654 | 3,930,769 | 2,230,133 | 219,772 |
| 1993-94 | | | 2,228,327 | 217,502 |
| 1994-95 | | | 2,328,809 | 219,330 |
| 1995-96 | | | 2,363,051 | 217,514 |
| 1996-97 | | | 2,454,204 | 218,976 |
| 1997-98 | | | 2,553,292 | 223,857 |
| 1998-99 | | | 2,564,948 | 221,280 |
| 1999-00 | | | 2,605,752 | 218,176 |
| 2000-01 | | | 2,577,355 | 213,018 |
| 2001-02 | | | 2,610,708 | 213,164 |
| 2002-03 | | | 2,687,085 | 218,141 |
| 2003-04 | | | 2,693,925 | 218,169 |

*Historical data are incomplete prior to 1985-86. Annual totals contain estimates of non-public enrollments and graduates for 12 states and the District of Columbia. See text for explanation.

**1983-84 contains an estimate of public high school graduates for Michigan, which could not provide data for that year. 1985-86 contains an estimate of public high school graduates for the state of Washington, which could not provide data for that year.

Note: Due to the rounding of individual projections, the sum of the state and/or regional projections may vary slightly from the U.S. totals.

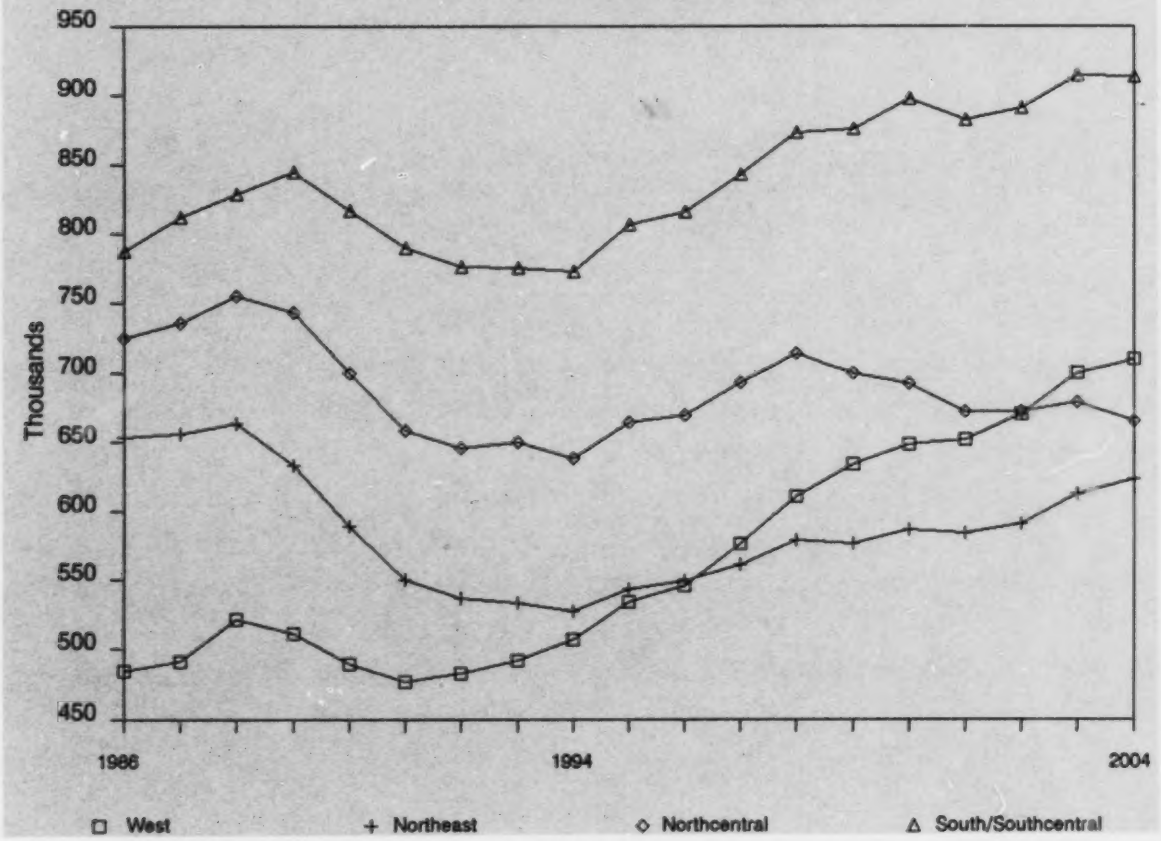
## Regional and State Trends

In order to examine differences across states, the nation has been divided into four regions (see Figure 4).

Examining changes across regions reveals that all four will experience a slump in the number of students graduating from high school sometime between 1990 and 1994. However, the low point will not be reached at the same time in each region. The West experiences its low in 1991. The other three regions are expected to graduate their smallest number of high school students in 1994, at the end of the slump.

**Figure 4**
**States Included in Each Region**

**Figure 5**
**High School Graduates, 1986-2004 (projected)**
**By Region**




As Figure 5 indicates, each region reflects the national upturn in high school graduates after the mid-1990s differently. The western and southern states contribute most to this increase. In 1986, the West ranked last among the regions in the number of students graduating from high school. The total number of public and non-public graduates in the West will increase 46.6 percent between 1986 and 2004, and overtake those from the Northcentral and Northeast (see Figure 5 and Table 3B). The southern states will remain the largest region, but their number of high school graduates will increase at a slower rate than in the West. The total number of high school graduates in the South/Southcentral region is projected to increase by 16 percent between 1986 and 2004. In contrast, the Northeast and Northcentral regions lose graduates between 1986 and 2004, 4.7 and 8.3 percent respectively.

**Table 3A**

**Total Enrollments by Region**

**1978-79 through 1986-87 (actual), 1987-88 through 1992-93 (projected)**

| | West | | South/Southcentral | | Northcentral | | Northeast | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public | Non-public* | Public | Non-public* | Public | Non-public* | Public | Non-public* |
| 1978-79 | 7,289,829 | | 12,567,810 | | 10,337,129 | | 9,003,831 | |
| 1979-80 | 7,189,755 | | 12,433,091 | | 9,980,346 | | 8,616,121 | |
| 1980-81 | 7,135,773 | | 12,322,815 | | 9,656,709 | | 8,296,105 | |
| 1981-82 | 7,144,350 | | 12,193,447 | | 9,348,387 | | 7,968,286 | |
| 1982-83 | 7,114,426 | | 12,076,753 | | 9,076,766 | | 7,680,851 | |
| 1983-84 | 7,153,515 | | 12,048,786 | | 8,980,424 | | 7,490,448 | |
| 1984-85 | 7,247,757 | | 12,044,685 | | 8,854,866 | | 7,330,943 | |
| 1985-86 | 7,372,905 | 696,382 | 12,104,510 | 982,893 | 8,800,889 | 1,210,341 | 7,238,616 | 1,398,902 |
| 1986-87 | 7,531,572 | 683,298 | 12,204,442 | 969,616 | 8,807,257 | 1,179,018 | 7,177,221 | 1,361,350 |
| 1987-88 | 7,702,760 | 672,057 | 12,279,646 | 964,489 | 8,766,177 | 1,161,272 | 7,095,285 | 1,336,818 |
| 1988-89 | 7,866,508 | 652,994 | 12,361,408 | 966,469 | 8,708,100 | 1,137,765 | 7,027,724 | 1,311,600 |
| 1989-90 | 8,049,395 | 634,659 | 12,415,178 | 965,954 | 8,642,220 | 1,113,206 | 6,997,038 | 1,287,233 |
| 1990-91 | 8,282,306 | 622,022 | 12,510,597 | 969,729 | 8,620,504 | 1,095,019 | 7,018,015 | 1,271,713 |
| 1991-92 | 8,565,637 | 616,154 | 12,671,630 | 976,482 | 8,651,705 | 1,080,309 | 7,103,295 | 1,265,523 |
| 1992-93 | 8,853,240 | 612,629 | 12,835,724 | 987,678 | 8,679,602 | 1,065,975 | 7,212,089 | 1,264,487 |
| 1993-94 | | | | | | | | |
| 1994-95 | | | | | | | | |
| 1995-96 | | | | | | | | |
| 1996-97 | | | | | | | | |
| 1997-98 | | | | | | | | |
| 1998-99 | | | | | | | | |
| 1999-00 | | | | | | | | |
| 2000-01 | | | | | | | | |
| 2001-02 | | | | | | | | |
| 2002-03 | | | | | | | | |
| 2003-04 | | | | | | | | |

*Historical data are incomplete prior to 1985-86. Annual totals contain estimates of non-public enrollments and graduates for 12 states and the District of Columbia. See text for explanation.

Note: Due to the rounding of individual projections, the sum of the state projections may vary slightly from the regional totals.

## Table 3B

## High School Graduates by Region

### 1978-79 through 1986-87 (actual), 1986-87 through 2003-04 (projected)

| | West | | South/Southcentral | | Northcentral | | Northeast | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Public** | Non-public* | Public | Non-public* | Public** | Non-public* | Public | Non-public* |
| 1978-79 | 494,674 | | 798,170 | | 821,404 | | 692,702 | |
| 1979-80 | 490,001 | | 798,004 | | 794,505 | | 673,002 | |
| 1980-81 | 480,946 | | 802,859 | | 782,727 | | 663,661 | |
| 1981-82 | 476,667 | | 809,228 | | 773,216 | | 654,970 | |
| 1982-83 | 464,668 | | 779,037 | | 738,492 | | 626,795 | |
| 1983-84 | 451,497 | | 750,263 | | 698,801 | | 596,252 | |
| 1984-85 | 444,777 | | 731,708 | | 676,128 | | 570,101 | |
| 1985-86 | 447,779 | 36,308 | 733,391 | 54,234 | 655,275 | 69,879 | 551,079 | 102,497 |
| 1986-87 | 453,811 | 37,577 | 752,420 | 59,316 | 665,860 | 70,210 | 552,363 | 103,544 |
| 1987-88 | 483,643 | 37,553 | 771,630 | 56,695 | 683,816 | 71,133 | 559,967 | 103,751 |
| 1988-89 | 476,731 | 34,659 | 785,902 | 58,508 | 676,717 | 66,648 | 534,216 | 99,203 |
| 1989-90 | 456,836 | 32,282 | 760,230 | 56,416 | 639,767 | 59,929 | 498,063 | 90,915 |
| 1990-91 | 446,102 | 30,218 | 733,354 | 56,367 | 601,008 | 57,293 | 464,272 | 85,418 |
| 1991-92 | 452,933 | 29,424 | 724,339 | 52,094 | 590,323 | 55,760 | 452,583 | 83,598 |
| 1992-93 | 462,778 | 29,005 | 723,781 | 51,638 | 593,200 | 56,465 | 450,374 | 82,664 |
| 1993-94 | 478,649 | 28,404 | 722,395 | 50,991 | 583,211 | 55,303 | 444,072 | 82,803 |
| 1994-95 | 505,886 | 28,008 | 755,362 | 51,542 | 607,502 | 56,754 | 460,060 | 83,026 |
| 1995-96 | 518,156 | 27,766 | 764,223 | 51,508 | 613,698 | 55,923 | 466,974 | 82,317 |
| 1996-97 | 548,579 | 27,791 | 791,969 | 50,877 | 636,096 | 56,971 | 477,560 | 83,338 |
| 1997-98 | 582,363 | 27,967 | 819,162 | 54,490 | 657,104 | 57,005 | 494,663 | 84,395 |
| 1998-99 | 606,309 | 27,643 | 820,589 | 55,632 | 645,709 | 54,399 | 492,341 | 83,605 |
| 1999-00 | 622,204 | 25,990 | 840,155 | 57,233 | 640,395 | 52,002 | 502,998 | 82,950 |
| 2000-01 | 626,335 | 25,644 | 825,993 | 56,844 | 621,903 | 49,994 | 503,125 | 80,536 |
| 2001-02 | 644,199 | 25,895 | 833,029 | 57,656 | 623,292 | 49,020 | 510,189 | 80,594 |
| 2002-03 | 673,166 | 26,681 | 855,131 | 59,237 | 629,536 | 49,200 | 529,252 | 83,022 |
| 2003-04 | 683,108 | 26,572 | 854,828 | 59,195 | 617,706 | 47,571 | 538,283 | 84,831 |

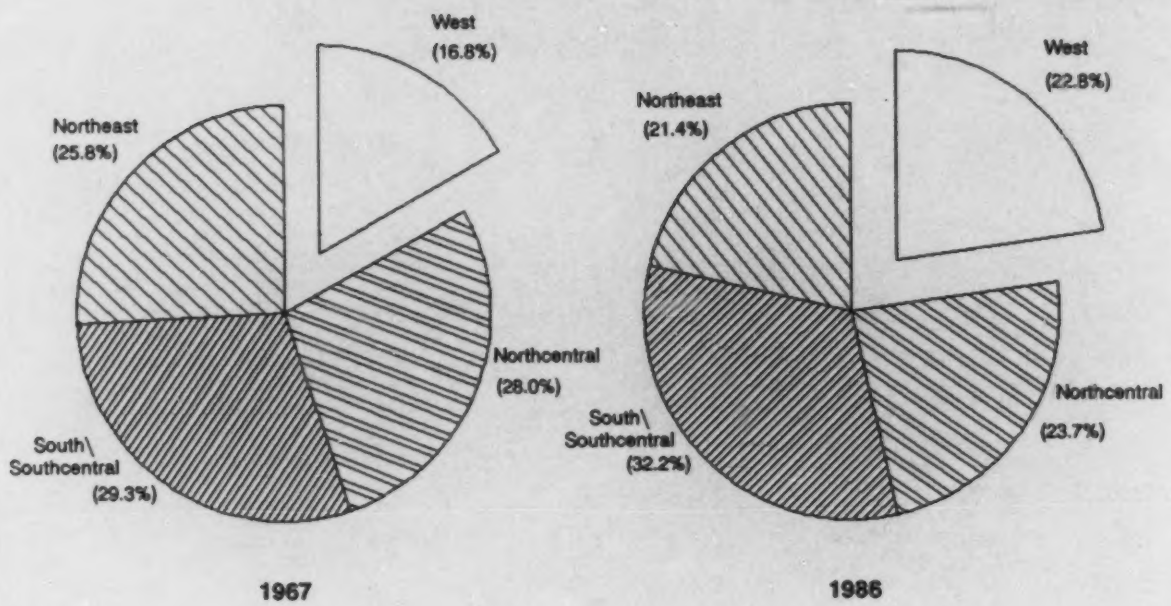
*Historical data are incomplete prior to 1985-86. Annual totals contain estimates of non-public enrollments and graduates for 12 states and the District of Columbia. See text for explanation.

**West: contains an estimate of public high school graduates for the state of Washington, which could not provide data for 1985-86. Northcentral: contains an estimate of public high school graduates for Michigan, which could not provide data for 1983-84.

Note: Due to the rounding of individual projections, the sum of the state projections may vary slightly from the regional totals.

Variations in the birth rate are the primary factor contributing to these inter-regional patterns. As Figure 6 indicates, between 1967 and 1986 the share of U.S. births accounted for by the West and South/Southcentral regions has increased significantly, from approximately 46 percent to 55 percent of the national total. These regional shifts in the number of births account for much of the variation in high school graduates expected between 1986 and 2004.

**Figure 6**
**Percentage of Births by Region**
**1967 and 1986**

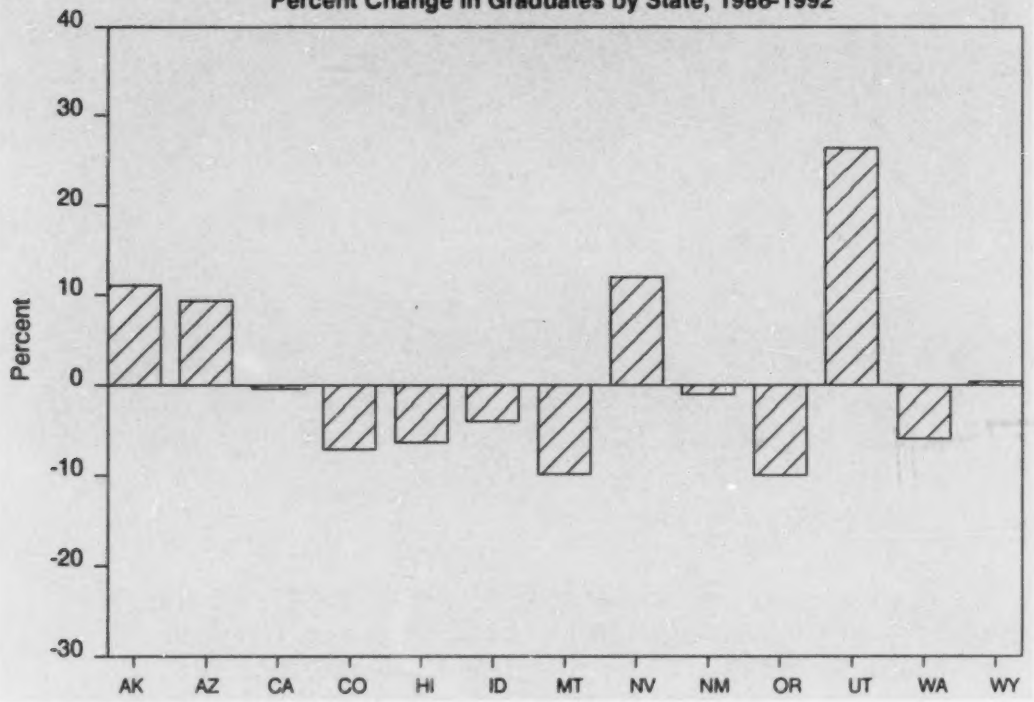



Regional trends, of course, are a composite of individual state trends. No two states within a region will experience these trends in exactly the same way. For example, not all of the states in the West and South/Southcentral regions will increase their share of high school graduates by 2004. Similarly, despite the loss of graduates by the region as a whole, several states in the Northcentral and Northeast regions are expected to graduate more students in 2004 than they did in 1986.

## West

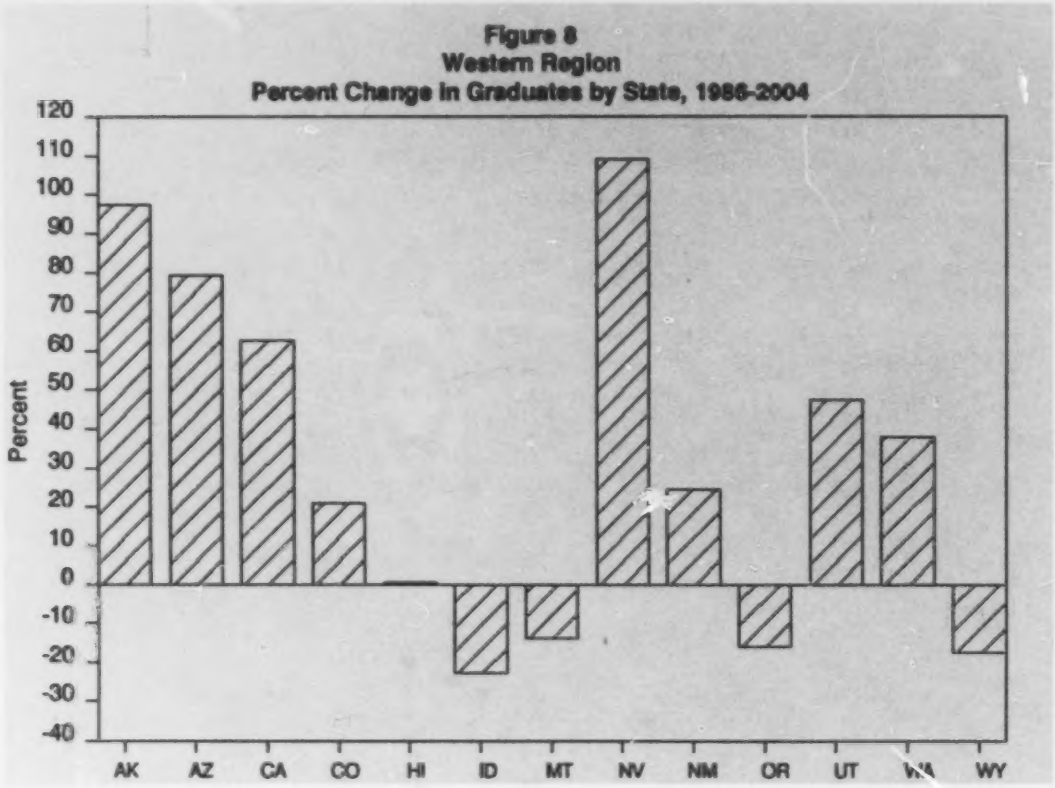
The number of graduates in most of the western states will increase by more than 5 percent between 1986 and 1989, then decline significantly before 1994. There are a few notable exceptions to this pattern. For example, New Mexico's graduates remain fairly stable between 1986 and 1991, with the number of graduates expected to increase only 1.6 percent between 1986 and 1990, and decrease by only 2.7 percent between 1990 and 1991, resulting in a 1 percent decrease by 1992. In contrast, Utah maintains a steady rise in the number of students completing high school between 1986 and 2000, including an increase of 26.4 percent between 1986 and 1992. As Figure 7 illustrates, Alaska, Arizona, and Nevada are also expected to experience significant increases during this period.

**Figure 7**
**Western Region**
**Percent Change in Graduates by State, 1986-1992**




Over the long term, the West will remain a region of sharp contrasts. While most states in the region are expected to experience increases between 1986 and 2004, two western states are among the top four losers nationally (see Figure 8). The class of 2004 in Alaska and Nevada is projected to be two times the size of the class of 1986. Arizona's graduates are expected to increase by 79.2 percent and California's by 62.7 percent during this period, while Utah's increase by 47.4 percent. In New Mexico the number of students graduating from high school increases steadily after 1991. By 2004 its graduates surpass the 1986

level by 24.5 percent. Substantial increases are also projected for Colorado and Washington. In contrast, four states (Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Wyoming) are projected to have fewer graduates in 2004 than they had in 1986. Idaho is expected to experience the third largest drop in the nation during this period, 22.6 percent, and Wyoming is the fourth largest loser with a drop of 17.3 percent.




## South/Southcentral

Trends in the South/Southcentral region are similar to those in the West. Most southern states will experience a slight increase in the number of students graduating between 1986 and 1989, lose graduates through the 1990 to 1994 period, and ultimately regain lost ground before the year 2000. Not all states fit this pattern. Alabama reaches its peak in 1987, earlier than the other states. Florida, on the other hand, is expected to experience a steady increase in graduates through 1990.

As Figure 9 illustrates, most southern states are projected to lose graduates between 1986 and 1992. Only Florida and Texas are expected to be significantly above 1986 levels in 1992, 4.5 and 6.4 percent respectively. Georgia and Tennessee will be less than 1 percent above 1986 levels in 1992, while the remaining states are expected to lose graduates.

**Figure 9**
**South/Southcentral Region**
**Percent Change in Graduates by State, 1986-1992**

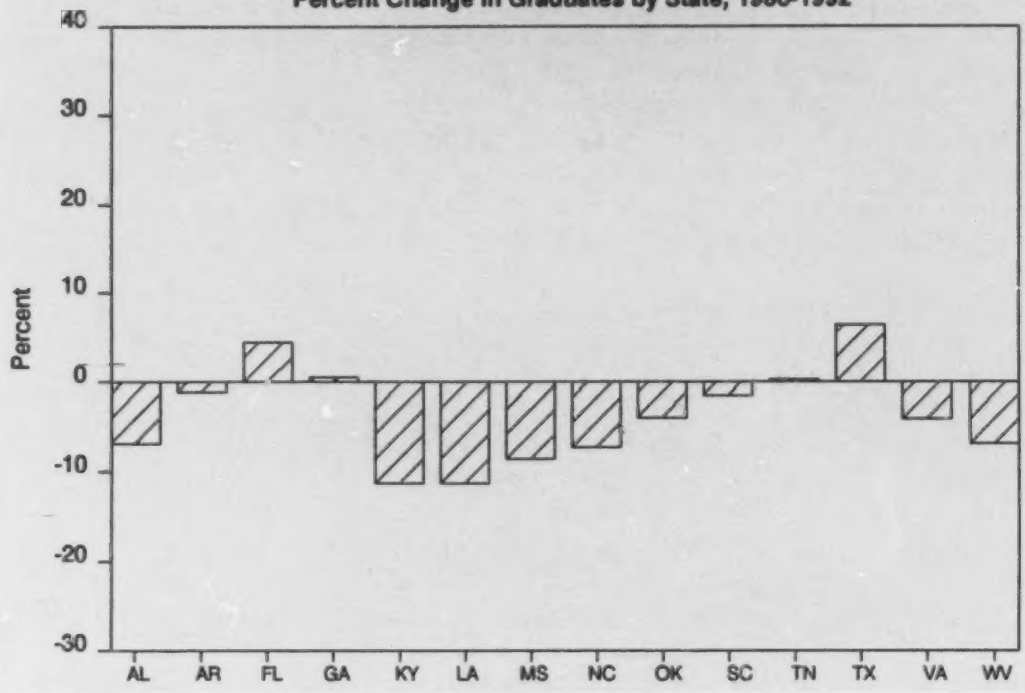
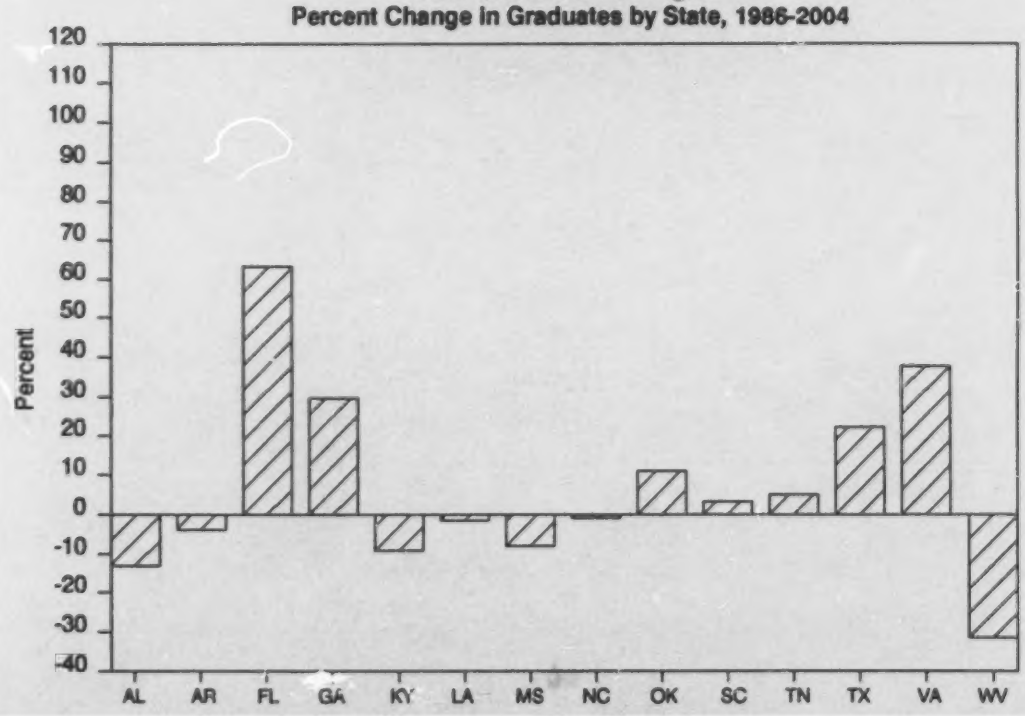



**Figure 10**
**South/Southcentral Region**
**Percent Change in Graduates by State, 1986-2004**

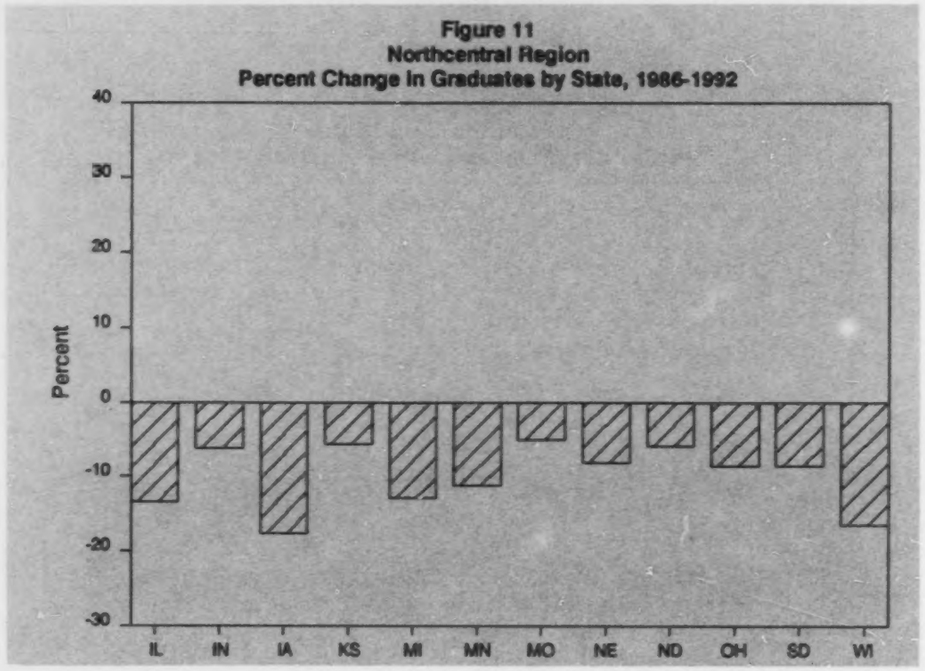


Although the increase is not as large as in the West, the South/Southcentral region is expected to graduate more students in 2004 than in 1986. The number of students graduating in Florida is expected to increase 63 percent between 1986 and 2004. Georgia, Oklahoma, Texas, and Virginia also are projected to experience significant increases, while South Carolina and Tennessee experience smaller increases during this period (see Figure 10). In contrast, seven southern states (Alabama, Arkansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, and West Virginia) will graduate fewer students in 2004. West Virginia faces a steep 34.6 percent drop from 1989 through 2004. This represents the largest loss nationally, leaving West Virginia 31.6 percent below its 1986 level.

## Northcentral

In contrast to the West and South/Southcentral regions, trends in the Northcentral region indicate overall decreases in the number of graduates. Most of the Northcentral states will experience increases sometime between 1986 and 1989, then decline and remain low through 1994. All of the Northcentral states regain graduates between 1994 and the year 2000, after which the number of graduates stabilizes or begins to decrease again.

**Figure 11**
**Northcentral Region**
**Percent Change in Graduates by State, 1986-1992**

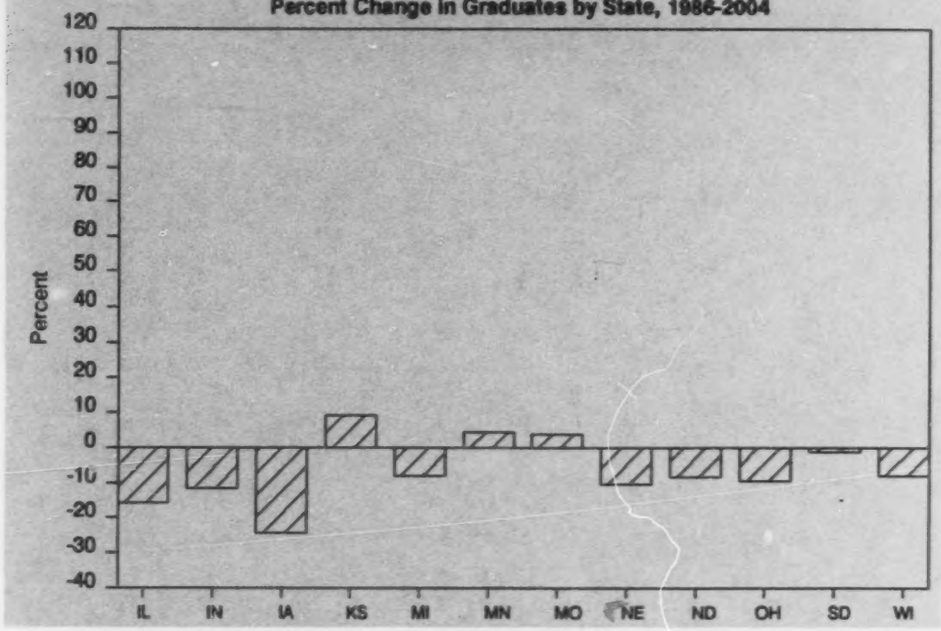





The largest increases between 1986 and the 1988 to 1989 period are expected in North Dakota (8.3 percent), Missouri (7 percent), and Indiana (7.5 percent). Only Wisconsin fails to show an increase in graduates before 1989. After 1989, all of the states experience significant declines resulting in loses of 5 percent or more between 1986 and 1992 (see Figure 11). Iowa and Wisconsin experience the largest declines in this period, 17.6 percent and 16.4 percent respectively.

Many northcentral states recover significantly before the year 2000. South Dakota, Minnesota, and Kansas each increases the size of its graduating class by more than 20 percent before 1999. Even so, as Figure 12 indicates, only a few states approach the number of graduates they had in 1986. Only Kansas, Minnesota, and Missouri will exceed their 1986 levels by 2004, and then by margins of less than 10 percent. Iowa and Illinois are expected to experience the largest decreases in the region between 1986 and 2004, 24.2 and 15.7 percent respectively. Iowa's loss is the second largest in the nation during this period.

**Figure 12**
**Northcentral Region**
**Percent Change in Graduates by State, 1986-2004**



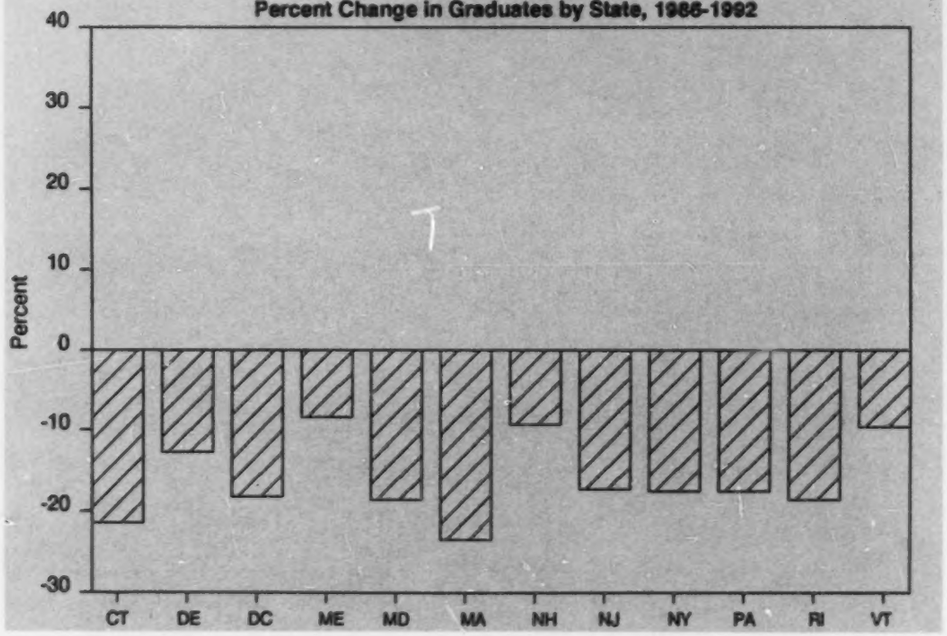

Many of the states in the northcentral region experience erratic changes. For example, South Dakota's class of 1998 is projected to be 23.8 percent larger than its class of 1992. However, between 1998 and 2004 it is expected to experience a 12.8 percent decrease in graduates. Although South Dakota exceeds 1988 levels in 1998, by 2004 the number of graduates is 1.3 percent below its 1986 level.

## Northeast

For most northeastern states the gain in graduates during the 1986 to 1989 period will be small (8.4 percent or less). Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island are the only states which are not expected to experience a noticeable increase in graduates during this period. Graduating classes in Pennsylvania and Rhode Island are expected to remain fairly stable from 1986 to 1988, then drop steadily through the mid-1990s. Massachusetts experiences a steady drop in its number of high school graduates from 1986 to 1994.

All of the northeastern states are projected to experience declines of 8 percent or more between 1986 and 1992 (see Figure 13). Massachusetts and Connecticut are expected to have the largest drops in the nation during this period, 23.4 and 21.4 percent respectively. The District of Columbia and Rhode Island experience loses of 18 percent or more between 1986 and 1992.

**Figure 13**
**Northeastern Region**
**Percent Change in Graduates by State, 1986-1992**

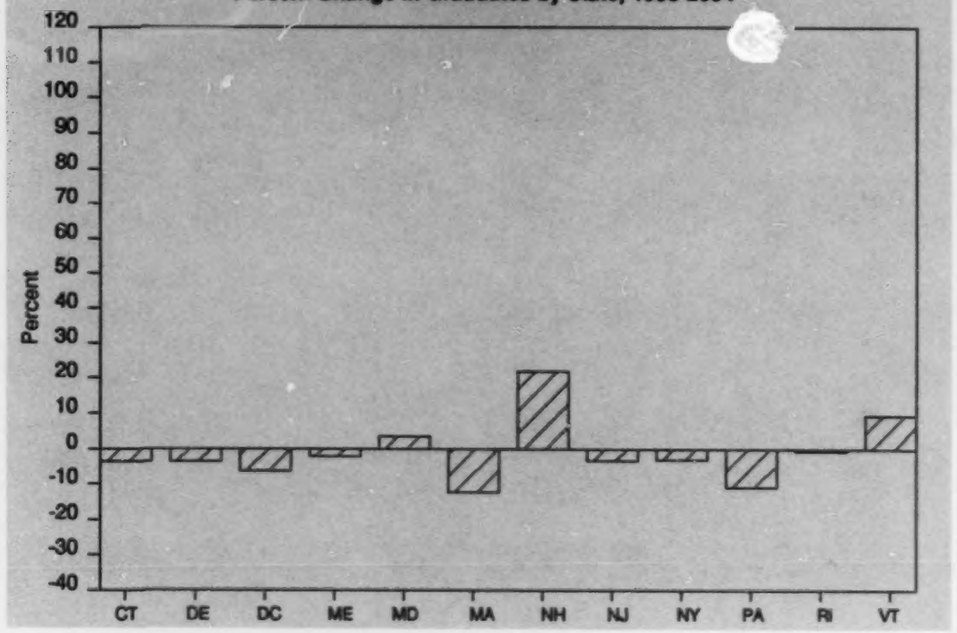



As a region, the northeastern states are expected to continue to lose graduates through 2004. In 2004 most states in the region will remain below 1986 levels (see Figure 14). Only in Maryland, New Hampshire, and Vermont is the graduating class of 2004 expected to exceed the size of the 1986 graduating class. New Hampshire is expected to increase its graduates 22 percent between



1986 and 2004, while Vermont is projected to experience a 9.4 percent increase. Connecticut, Maryland and the District of Columbia each regain 25 percent or more of their losses between 1994 and 2004. In 2004 Maryland exceeds its 1986 level by 3.5 percent, while Connecticut and the District of Columbia remain slightly below 1986 levels.

**Figure 14**
**Northeastern Region**
**Percent Change in Graduates by State, 1986-2004**




## State Projections

Two maps of the United States highlighting changes in the number of high school graduates by state follow. Figure 15 graphically represents the changes that are expected between 1986 and 1992. During this period most of the states are expected to experience significant decreases in their number of graduates. Only six states are expected to experience significant increases. Figure 16 displays the changes expected between 1986 and 2004 by state. Most of those experiencing significant increases during this period are western or southwestern states, while most of the northcentral and northeastern states continue to lose graduates.

Complete historical data and projections by year for all 50 states and the District of Columbia are contained in Table 4. Public and non-public graduates are

reported separately for each state, beginning with historical data for 1978-79 where available. Historical data on non-public graduates were not available for seven states that submitted non-public historical enrollments. Projections of non-public graduates for these states were derived from projected non-public 12th grade enrollments. High school graduates for 1985-86 were estimated in the same manner. For 12 states and the District of Columbia neither non-public historical enrollments or high school graduates were available. Non-public graduates from 1985-86 through 2003-04 for these states are estimates. (A discussion of the method used to derive these estimates is included in the next chapter.)

**Figure 15**
**Percent Change by State, 1986-1992**
**Public and Non-Public High School Graduates**

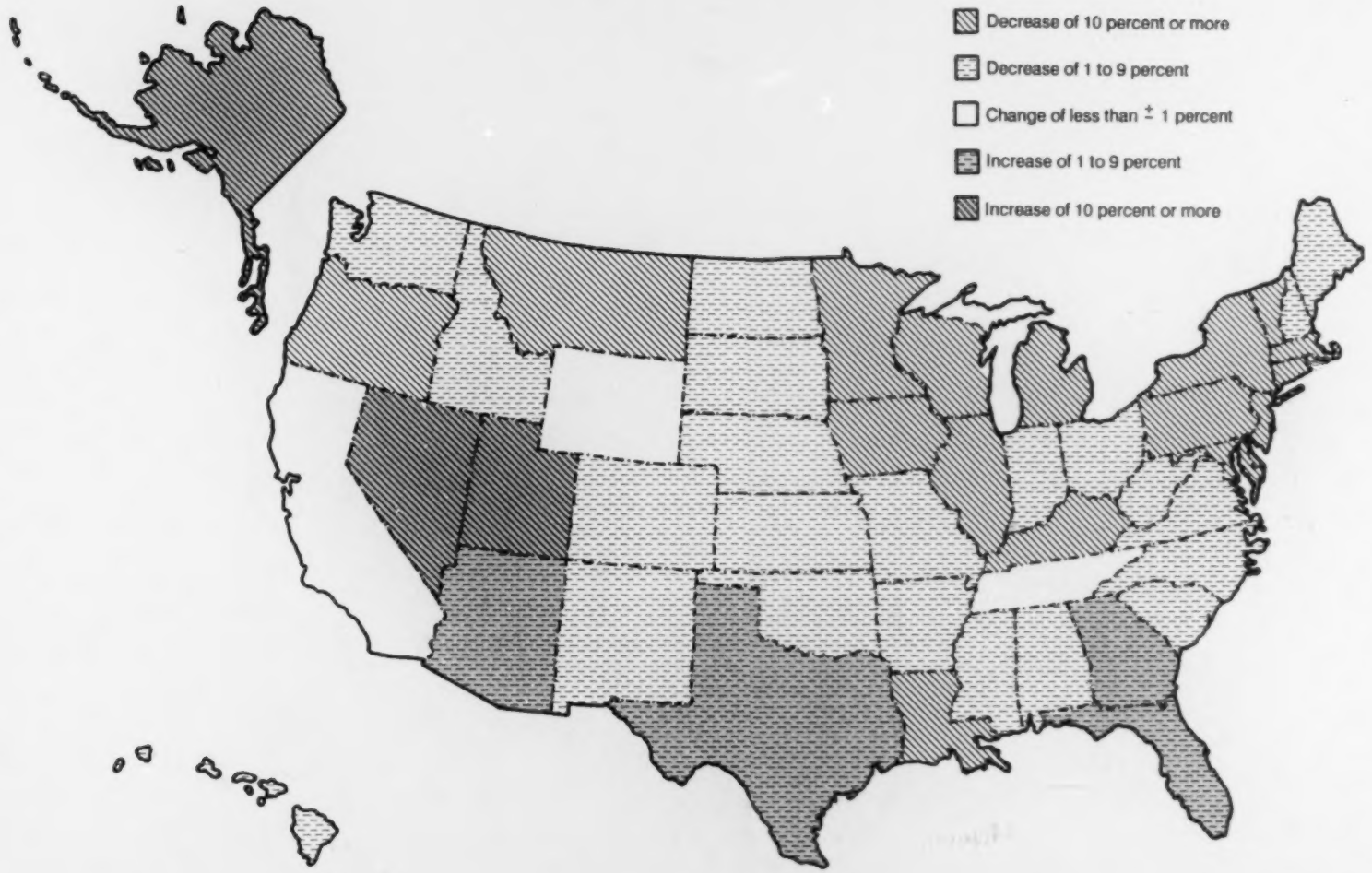
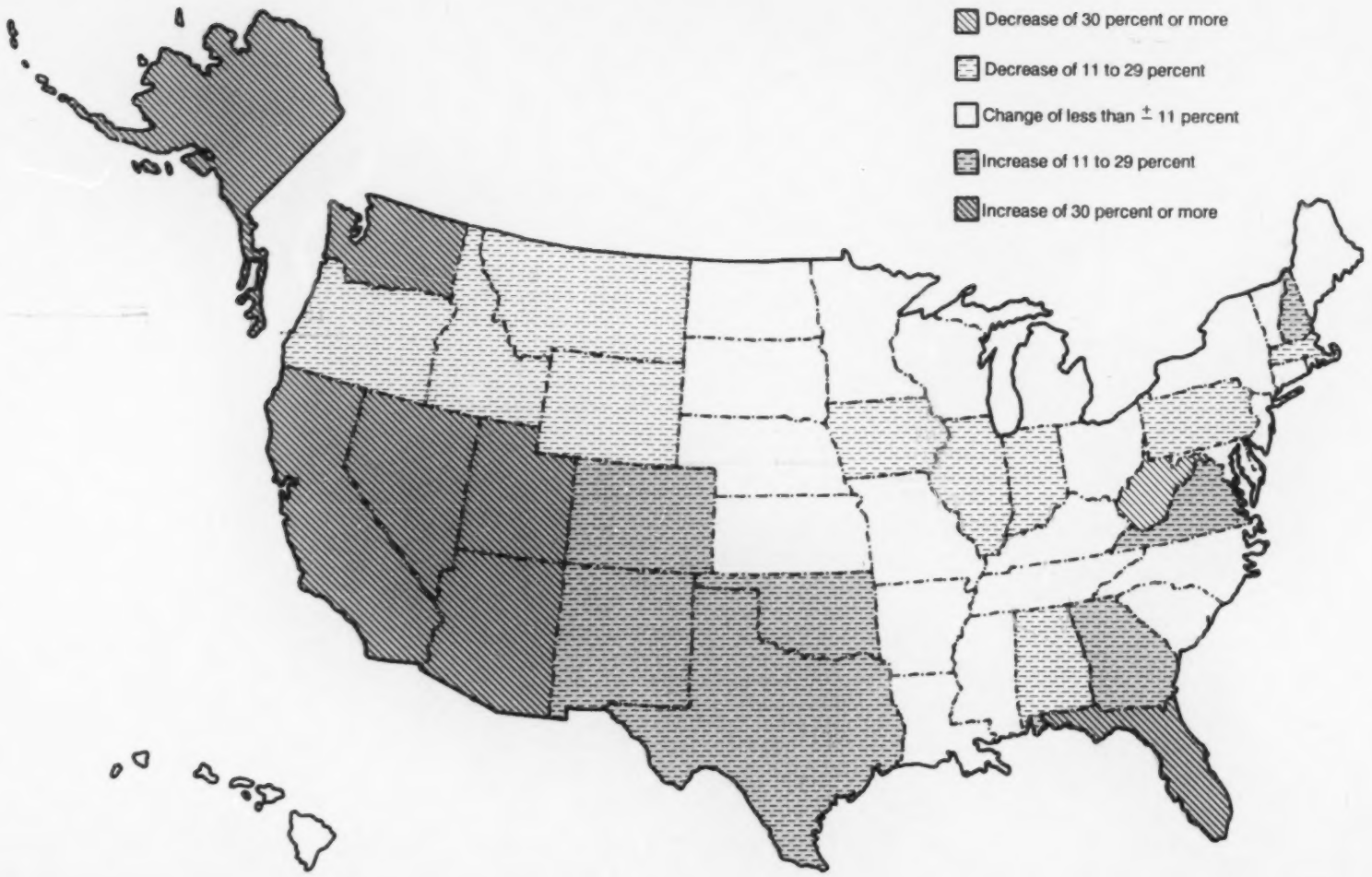

Decrease of 10 percent or more
Decrease of 1 to 9 percent
Change of less than ± 1 percent
Increase of 1 to 9 percent
Increase of 10 percent or more

**Figure 16**
**Percent Change by State, 1986-2004**
**Public and Non-public High School Graduates**


Decrease of 30 percent or more
Decrease of 11 to 29 percent
Change of less than ± 11 percent
Increase of 11 to 29 percent
Increase of 30 percent or more

## Table 4

## Public and Non-Public High School Graduates by State

### 1979-1986 (actual), 1987-2004 (projected)

| | Alabama | | Alaska | | Arizona | | Arkansas | | California | | Colorado | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | public | non-public (est.) | public | non-public* | public | non-public* | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public (est.) |
| 1978-79 | 47,137 | | 5,068 | | 30,059 | | 28,302 | 929 | 250,708 | 22,877 | 37,233 | |
| 1979-80 | 45,190 | | 5,223 | | 28,633 | | 29,052 | 907 | 249,217 | 22,654 | 36,804 | |
| 1980-81 | 44,894 | | 5,358 | | 28,416 | | 29,414 | 952 | 242,172 | 21,217 | 35,993 | |
| 1981-82 | 45,409 | | 5,477 | | 28,049 | | 29,801 | 969 | 241,343 | 24,581 | 35,494 | |
| 1982-83 | 44,352 | | 5,558 | | 28,332 | | 28,447 | 844 | 236,897 | 25,087 | 34,875 | |
| 1983-84 | 42,021 | | 5,547 | | 26,530 | | 27,049 | 859 | 232,199 | 25,434 | 32,954 | |
| 1984-85 | 40,002 | | 5,184 | | 27,877 | | 26,342 | 840 | 225,448 | 25,695 | 32,255 | |
| 1985-86 | 39,620 | 3,235 | 5,464 | 110 | 27,533 | 875 | 26,227 | 805 | 229,026 | 23,124 | 32,621 | 2,458 |
| 1986-87 | 41,505 | 3,630 | 5,692 | 121 | 29,549 | 753 | 27,224 | 804 | 224,896 | 24,548 | 33,893 | 2,275 |
| 1987-88 | 41,175 | 3,244 | 6,179 | 175 | 30,811 | 719 | 27,586 | 800 | 245,858 | 24,399 | 35,230 | 2,320 |
| 1988-89 | 40,370 | 3,436 | 6,163 | 145 | 31,704 | 583 | 28,289 | 738 | 239,618 | 22,609 | 34,831 | 1,999 |
| 1989-90 | 39,357 | 3,274 | 5,839 | 190 | 31,196 | 680 | 26,919 | 693 | 230,640 | 20,821 | 33,452 | 1,925 |
| 1990-91 | 37,510 | 3,180 | 5,730 | 310 | 30,922 | 621 | 26,144 | 571 | 226,037 | 19,222 | 31,453 | 1,802 |
| 1991-92 | 37,297 | 2,642 | 5,822 | 375 | 30,553 | 543 | 26,154 | 571 | 232,698 | 18,608 | 30,899 | 1,699 |
| 1992-93 | 36,367 | 2,468 | 5,993 | 517 | 30,937 | 513 | 25,614 | 586 | 239,321 | 17,719 | 31,706 | 1,743 |
| 1993-94 | 35,521 | 2,300 | 6,227 | 592 | 31,933 | 495 | 25,648 | 540 | 249,902 | 16,976 | 31,937 | 1,708 |
| 1994-95 | 37,189 | 2,160 | 6,737 | 781 | 34,634 | 475 | 26,134 | 541 | 264,836 | 16,336 | 33,116 | 1,619 |
| 1995-96 | 36,447 | 2,055 | 6,968 | 998 | 35,992 | 449 | 26,068 | 536 | 274,859 | 15,694 | 33,796 | 1,616 |
| 1996-97 | 36,892 | 1,855 | 7,346 | 1,217 | 38,346 | 429 | 27,052 | 556 | 292,680 | 15,178 | 35,701 | 1,604 |
| 1997-98 | 37,741 | 1,917 | 7,931 | 1,340 | 41,358 | 586 | 27,690 | 544 | 315,575 | 14,888 | 37,536 | 1,622 |
| 1998-99 | 36,761 | 1,834 | 8,017 | 1,219 | 42,604 | 604 | 26,559 | 573 | 332,082 | 14,458 | 39,357 | 1,745 |
| 1999-00 | 36,043 | 1,798 | 8,919 | 1,356 | 43,435 | 616 | 26,147 | 564 | 342,171 | 12,916 | 41,179 | 1,835 |
| 2000-01 | 35,302 | 1,761 | 9,500 | 1,444 | 43,676 | 619 | 25,858 | 558 | 349,859 | 12,699 | 40,869 | 1,830 |
| 2001-02 | 35,330 | 1,763 | 9,844 | 1,497 | 45,483 | 645 | 25,773 | 556 | 362,121 | 13,039 | 40,437 | 1,820 |
| 2002-03 | 35,665 | 1,779 | 10,129 | 1,540 | 48,978 | 695 | 26,050 | 562 | 384,098 | 13,722 | 40,809 | 1,846 |
| 2003-04 | 35,532 | 1,773 | 9,551 | 1,452 | 50,198 | 712 | 25,482 | 550 | 396,220 | 14,045 | 40,622 | 1,847 |

*Designates those states for which historical data for non-public high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates for 1985-86 are estimates.
(est.) designates states for which both non-public historical enrollments and high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates from 1985-86 through 2003-04 are estimates.
N/A indicates data are not available.
Refer to the text for an explanation of the projection methodology and estimation procedures.

Table 4 (continued)

**Public and Non-Public High School Graduates by State**

**1979-1986 (actual), 1987-2004 (projected)**

| | Connecticut | | Delaware | | District of Columbia | | Florida | | Georgia | | Hawaii | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public (est.) | public | non-public* | public | non-public (est.) | public | non-public |
| 1978-79 | 39,727 | 6,186 | 8,449 | 1,381 | 5,758 | | 88,203 | | 62,179 | | 11,637 | 2,460 |
| 1979-80 | 37,683 | 7,423 | 8,882 | 1,472 | 5,124 | | 87,826 | | 61,621 | | 11,488 | 2,520 |
| 1980-81 | 38,577 | 7,515 | 9,240 | 1,654 | 4,848 | | 88,755 | | 62,963 | | 12,125 | 2,522 |
| 1981-82 | 37,706 | 7,530 | 7,826 | 1,654 | 4,521 | | 89,199 | | 64,489 | | 11,563 | 2,385 |
| 1982-83 | 36,204 | 7,790 | 7,492 | 1,635 | 4,909 | | 86,871 | | 63,293 | | 10,757 | 2,494 |
| 1983-84 | 33,686 | 7,539 | 6,923 | 1,662 | 4,073 | | 85,908 | | 60,718 | | 10,454 | 2,494 |
| 1984-85 | 31,880 | 7,484 | 6,397 | 1,609 | 3,940 | | 81,140 | | 58,654 | | 10,092 | 2,424 |
| 1985-86 | 30,479 | 7,341 | 6,343 | 1,608 | 3,875 | 987 | 83,029 | 9,507 | 59,082 | 4,190 | 9,958 | 2,510 |
| 1986-87 | 31,087 | 7,478 | 6,374 | 1,705 | 3,842 | 952 | 83,261 | 9,544 | 60,723 | 4,942 | 10,491 | 2,597 |
| 1987-88 | 30,970 | 7,445 | 6,446 | 1,617 | 4,184 | 907 | 90,404 | 9,491 | 61,285 | 4,644 | 10,666 | 2,668 |
| 1988-89 | 29,139 | 7,015 | 6,440 | 1,585 | 3,641 | 875 | 92,050 | 8,897 | 63,718 | 5,168 | 10,328 | 2,441 |
| 1989-90 | 26,649 | 6,148 | 6,170 | 1,423 | 3,563 | 774 | 94,031 | 8,083 | 57,516 | 5,176 | 9,861 | 2,403 |
| 1990-91 | 24,631 | 5,699 | 5,752 | 1,304 | 3,486 | 667 | 88,332 | 7,934 | 59,732 | 5,285 | 9,643 | 2,138 |
| 1991-92 | 24,319 | 5,400 | 5,625 | 1,312 | 3,314 | 662 | 88,798 | 7,911 | 59,008 | 4,617 | 9,662 | 2,024 |
| 1992-93 | 23,964 | 5,360 | 5,902 | 1,251 | 3,215 | 621 | 87,780 | 7,737 | 60,421 | 4,533 | 9,452 | 2,040 |
| 1993-94 | 23,642 | 5,445 | 5,814 | 1,186 | 2,968 | 613 | 86,999 | 7,768 | 60,104 | 4,441 | 9,798 | 2,024 |
| 1994-95 | 24,244 | 5,518 | 6,095 | 1,089 | 3,217 | 596 | 90,309 | 8,026 | 62,522 | 4,384 | 9,871 | 1,932 |
| 1995-96 | 24,612 | 5,537 | 6,321 | 1,052 | 3,079 | 608 | 92,471 | 7,950 | 65,809 | 4,384 | 9,747 | 1,867 |
| 1996-97 | 25,486 | 5,592 | 6,897 | 942 | 3,248 | 582 | 101,139 | 8,478 | 67,633 | 4,161 | 9,997 | 1,868 |
| 1997-98 | 26,540 | 5,692 | 7,112 | 984 | 3,232 | 618 | 106,254 | 9,258 | 71,161 | 4,516 | 10,292 | 1,864 |
| 1998-99 | 26,607 | 6,105 | 6,580 | 845 | 3,275 | 700 | 113,225 | 10,072 | 69,162 | 4,327 | 10,625 | 1,878 |
| 1999-00 | 27,028 | 6,201 | 6,613 | 810 | 3,342 | 706 | 118,437 | 10,507 | 69,923 | 4,354 | 10,918 | 1,874 |
| 2000-01 | 27,310 | 6,266 | 6,599 | 765 | 3,447 | 717 | 122,513 | 10,838 | 70,029 | 4,341 | 11,204 | 1,929 |
| 2001-02 | 28,061 | 6,438 | 6,537 | 761 | 3,508 | 719 | 128,026 | 11,295 | 72,050 | 4,446 | 10,965 | 1,888 |
| 2002-03 | 29,247 | 6,711 | 6,725 | 786 | 3,669 | 741 | 135,309 | 11,905 | 75,519 | 4,640 | 10,716 | 1,845 |
| 2003-04 | 29,630 | 6,798 | 6,854 | 804 | 3,800 | 756 | 138,902 | 12,188 | 77,309 | 4,731 | 10,671 | 1,837 |

*Designates those states for which historical data for non-public high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates for 1985-86 are estimates.
(est.) designates states for which both non-public historical enrollments and high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates from 1985-86 through 2003-04 are estimates.
N/A indicates data are not available.
Refer to the text for an explanation of the projection methodology and estimation procedures.

## Table 4 (continued)

## Public and Non-Public High School Graduates by State

## 1979-1986 (actual), 1987-2004 (projected)

| | Idaho | | Illinois | | Indiana | | Iowa | | Kansas | | Kentucky | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public* | public | non-public | public | non-public |
| 1978-79 | 13,457 | 203 | 139,230 | 21,439 | 77,418 | 4,290 | 44,164 | | 32,132 | 2,008 | 41,402 | 4,303 |
| 1979-80 | 13,246 | 232 | 135,579 | 19,137 | 75,639 | 4,203 | 43,151 | | 30,890 | 1,617 | 41,203 | 4,244 |
| 1980-81 | 12,931 | 237 | 137,178 | 19,803 | 75,452 | 5,226 | 42,355 | | 29,397 | 1,578 | 42,234 | 4,158 |
| 1981-82 | 12,554 | 228 | 136,534 | 20,268 | 76,032 | 4,218 | 41,509 | | 28,298 | 1,562 | 42,636 | 4,182 |
| 1982-83 | 12,130 | 223 | 128,814 | 20,047 | 72,560 | 4,559 | 39,612 | | 28,316 | 1,732 | 40,839 | 4,124 |
| 1983-84 | 12,106 | 263 | 122,561 | 19,374 | 67,445 | 3,638 | 37,248 | | 26,730 | 1,580 | 39,465 | 3,891 |
| 1984-85 | 12,148 | 243 | 117,027 | 19,027 | 64,904 | 4,297 | 36,087 | | 25,983 | 1,577 | 38,532 | 3,714 |
| 1985-86 | 12,073 | 238 | 114,319 | 18,451 | 61,201 | 4,029 | 34,550 | 2,795 | 25,587 | 1,608 | 37,762 | 3,608 |
| 1986-87 | 12,243 | 300 | 116,075 | 18,338 | 63,417 | 4,335 | 34,773 | 2,776 | 26,581 | 1,572 | 37,665 | 3,602 |
| 1987-88 | 12,653 | 317 | 118,254 | 18,474 | 65,277 | 4,659 | 35,382 | 2,764 | 26,737 | 1,474 | 39,538 | 3,639 |
| 1988-89 | 12,371 | 299 | 116,461 | 17,491 | 65,784 | 4,352 | 34,419 | 2,440 | 27,095 | 1,445 | 40,459 | 3,360 |
| 1989-90 | 11,763 | 267 | 108,670 | 15,620 | 63,149 | 4,132 | 31,937 | 2,248 | 25,684 | 1,303 | 38,323 | 3,022 |
| 1990-91 | 11,434 | 273 | 101,710 | 14,829 | 59,697 | 4,049 | 29,173 | 2,143 | 24,517 | 1,276 | 35,782 | 2,948 |
| 1991-92 | 11,552 | 273 | 100,466 | 14,457 | 57,306 | 3,913 | 28,741 | 2,047 | 24,424 | 1,247 | 33,991 | 2,701 |
| 1992-93 | 11,487 | 277 | 99,446 | 14,126 | 57,344 | 4,156 | 29,564 | 2,134 | 24,979 | 1,320 | 35,480 | 2,812 |
| 1993-94 | 11,597 | 290 | 98,807 | 13,589 | 55,650 | 4,103 | 28,902 | 2,071 | 25,319 | 1,329 | 35,853 | 2,840 |
| 1994-95 | 11,872 | 318 | 102,332 | 13,449 | 57,284 | 4,250 | 29,828 | 2,176 | 26,793 | 1,359 | 37,624 | 3,014 |
| 1995-96 | 11,804 | 317 | 101,481 | 12,515 | 57,681 | 4,336 | 30,024 | 2,093 | 26,753 | 1,323 | 37,608 | 2,897 |
| 1996-97 | 11,868 | 329 | 106,399 | 12,356 | 57,846 | 4,416 | 30,659 | 2,122 | 27,771 | 1,323 | 38,222 | 2,875 |
| 1997-98 | 11,649 | 335 | 108,760 | 11,991 | 59,801 | 4,643 | 31,666 | 2,167 | 29,682 | 1,373 | 38,644 | 2,910 |
| 1998-99 | 11,402 | 316 | 107,440 | 10,821 | 57,259 | 4,420 | 31,287 | 2,067 | 29,997 | 1,415 | 37,815 | 2,878 |
| 1999-00 | 11,241 | 313 | 106,666 | 10,014 | 56,744 | 4,380 | 30,547 | 1,967 | 29,673 | 1,371 | 37,487 | 2,830 |
| 2000-01 | 10,591 | 294 | 103,909 | 9,474 | 54,638 | 4,217 | 29,620 | 1,858 | 29,388 | 1,329 | 36,428 | 2,728 |
| 2001-02 | 10,170 | 278 | 104,139 | 9,493 | 54,034 | 4,171 | 29,087 | 1,778 | 29,089 | 1,287 | 35,699 | 2,653 |
| 2002-03 | 9,911 | 266 | 104,977 | 9,572 | 54,741 | 4,225 | 28,350 | 1,687 | 28,698 | 1,242 | 35,445 | 2,613 |
| 2003-04 | 9,281 | 245 | 102,600 | 9,355 | 53,618 | 4,139 | 26,743 | 1,550 | 28,523 | 1,208 | 34,989 | 2,559 |

*Designates those states for which historical data for non-public high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates for 1985-86 are estimates.
(est.) designates states for which both non-public historical enrollments and high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates from 1985-86 through 2003-04 are estimates.
N/A indicates data are not available.
Refer to the text for an explanation of the projection methodology and estimation procedures.

## Table 4 (continued)

## Public and Non-Public High School Graduates by State

### 1979-1986 (actual), 1987-2004 (projected)

| | Louisiana | | Maine | | Maryland | | Massachusetts | | Michigan | | Minnesota | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public* | public | non-public | public | non-public |
| 1978-79 | 46,861 | 8,863 | 15,402 | 1,563 | 55,276 | 6,667 | 76,630 | | 130,588 | 12,151 | 67,108 | 4,231 |
| 1979-80 | 46,297 | 8,634 | 15,445 | 1,816 | 54,491 | 6,876 | 76,872 | | 124,316 | 11,788 | 66,062 | 4,296 |
| 1980-81 | 46,199 | 8,372 | 15,554 | 1,841 | 54,050 | 6,843 | 75,820 | | 124,372 | 11,757 | 64,166 | 4,277 |
| 1981-82 | 46,324 | 8,104 | 15,186 | 1,827 | 54,621 | 6,957 | 74,299 | | 121,030 | 11,614 | 62,145 | 4,284 |
| 1982-83 | 39,895 | 7,124 | 14,764 | 1,840 | 52,446 | 6,907 | 71,225 | | 115,205 | 10,460 | 61,612 | 4,098 |
| 1983-84 | 39,539 | 5,710 | 13,935 | 1,870 | 50,684 | 6,756 | 66,892 | | 107,443† | N/A | 58,070 | 4,217 |
| 1984-85 | 39,021 | 7,816 | 13,924 | 1,797 | 48,299 | 6,876 | 64,018 | | 111,816 | 11,345 | 53,352 | 4,178 |
| 1985-86 | 38,409 | 8,357 | 13,006 | 1,767 | 46,700 | 6,738 | 61,261 | 11,162 | 107,184 | 10,742 | 51,988 | 4,161 |
| 1986-87 | 38,800 | 8,634 | 13,692 | 1,827 | 46,299 | 7,140 | 60,633 | 11,347 | 107,658 | 10,958 | 53,560 | 4,224 |
| 1987-88 | 37,920 | 7,958 | 13,841 | 1,829 | 46,877 | 7,154 | 60,658 | 11,378 | 111,467 | 11,209 | 55,246 | 4,174 |
| 1988-89 | 37,283 | 7,586 | 14,144 | 1,870 | 44,874 | 6,815 | 57,227 | 11,118 | 108,655 | 10,492 | 53,717 | 3,672 |
| 1989-90 | 37,432 | 6,758 | 13,196 | 1,698 | 43,411 | 6,212 | 52,312 | 10,087 | 101,916 | 9,269 | 49,728 | 3,464 |
| 1990-91 | 35,697 | 6,425 | 12,543 | 1,380 | 38,478 | 5,779 | 47,737 | 10,030 | 96,447 | 9,069 | 46,632 | 3,142 |
| 1991-92 | 35,222 | 6,272 | 12,193 | 1,340 | 37,884 | 5,655 | 45,946 | 9,498 | 93,886 | 8,809 | 46,765 | 3,072 |
| 1992-93 | 36,215 | 6,169 | 12,268 | 1,192 | 37,887 | 5,686 | 44,287 | 9,691 | 92,437 | 8,713 | 47,784 | 3,235 |
| 1993-94 | 36,683 | 5,853 | 11,982 | 1,222 | 37,208 | 5,749 | 43,357 | 9,764 | 90,007 | 8,831 | 47,654 | 3,127 |
| 1994-95 | 38,458 | 6,144 | 12,312 | 1,140 | 39,774 | 6,057 | 44,157 | 9,900 | 93,158 | 9,041 | 49,972 | 3,261 |
| 1995-96 | 38,892 | 5,950 | 12,798 | 1,105 | 40,183 | 6,106 | 44,469 | 9,956 | 95,284 | 9,281 | 51,982 | 3,308 |
| 1996-97 | 40,119 | 5,926 | 13,051 | 1,166 | 42,049 | 6,346 | 45,588 | 10,241 | 98,213 | 9,605 | 54,366 | 3,358 |
| 1997-98 | 39,594 | 5,896 | 12,889 | 1,125 | 43,950 | 6,665 | 47,215 | 10,555 | 101,499 | 9,701 | 57,545 | 3,335 |
| 1998-99 | 41,981 | 6,595 | 13,133 | 1,170 | 43,904 | 6,012 | 47,212 | 11,039 | 98,785 | 9,364 | 57,681 | 3,308 |
| 1999-00 | 43,189 | 6,784 | 13,261 | 1,161 | 45,455 | 5,752 | 48,166 | 11,310 | 97,705 | 9,144 | 57,651 | 3,159 |
| 2000-01 | 42,108 | 6,615 | 13,191 | 1,135 | 45,610 | 5,429 | 48,139 | 11,352 | 94,954 | 8,775 | 55,249 | 2,999 |
| 2001-02 | 41,603 | 6,535 | 13,260 | 1,121 | 46,528 | 5,255 | 49,298 | 11,676 | 97,674 | 8,913 | 56,308 | 2,944 |
| 2002-03 | 41,589 | 6,533 | 13,504 | 1,121 | 48,468 | 5,687 | 51,331 | 12,210 | 100,099 | 9,017 | 56,981 | 3,043 |
| 2003-04 | 39,823 | 6,256 | 13,378 | 1,090 | 49,565 | 5,764 | 51,319 | 12,260 | 100,529 | 8,209 | 55,668 | 3,054 |

†Estimate, 1983-84 high school graduates are not available for Michigan.
*Designates those states for which historical data for non-public high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates for 1985-86 are estimates.
(est.) designates states for which both non-public historical enrollments and high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates from 1985-86 through 2003-04 are estimates.
N/A indicates data are not available.
Refer to the text for an explanation of the projection methodology and estimation procedures.

## Table 4 (continued)

## Public and Non-Public High School Graduates by State

## 1979-1986 (actual), 1987-2004 (projected)

| | Mississippi | | Missouri | | Montana | | Nebraska | | Nevada | | New Hampshire | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | public | non-public (est.) | public | non-public | public | non-public (est.) | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public* |
| 1978-79 | 28,168 | | 64,163 | 5,191 | 12,068 | 425 | 23,182 | 2,470 | 8,319 | 272 | 11,883 | |
| 1979-80 | 27,586 | | 62,265 | 5,815 | 12,135 | 434 | 22,419 | 2,384 | 8,473 | 300 | 11,722 | |
| 1980-81 | 28,083 | | 60,340 | 6,509 | 11,634 | 462 | 21,422 | 2,307 | 9,069 | 306 | 11,938 | |
| 1981-82 | 28,023 | | 59,872 | 5,966 | 11,162 | 454 | 21,139 | 2,377 | 9,240 | 359 | 11,763 | |
| 1982-83 | 27,271 | | 56,420 | 6,379 | 10,689 | 391 | 20,010 | 2,187 | 8,979 | 370 | 11,478 | |
| 1983-84 | 26,324 | | 53,388 | 6,000 | 10,224 | 322 | 18,683 | 2,197 | 8,726 | 370 | 11,438 | |
| 1984-85 | 25,315 | | 51,306 | 6,137 | 10,016 | 354 | 18,159 | 2,043 | 8,174 | 383 | 10,950 | |
| 1985-86 | 25,134 | 2,289 | 49,204 | 5,663 | 9,761 | 318 | 17,861 | 1,953 | 8,430 | 391 | 10,870 | 1,650 |
| 1986-87 | 26,201 | 2,592 | 50,840 | 5,787 | 10,104 | 317 | 18,129 | 2,014 | 9,480 | 416 | 11,047 | 1,626 |
| 1987-88 | 27,104 | 2,337 | 51,396 | 6,004 | 10,270 | 311 | 18,452 | 1,985 | 9,795 | 438 | 11,619 | 1,757 |
| 1988-89 | 26,210 | 2,498 | 52,953 | 5,781 | 10,342 | 286 | 18,693 | 1,901 | 10,109 | 446 | 11,513 | 1,607 |
| 1989-90 | 25,482 | 2,402 | 51,055 | 5,154 | 9,503 | 259 | 17,820 | 1,740 | 9,451 | 333 | 10,911 | 1,503 |
| 1990-91 | 24,190 | 2,354 | 47,739 | 4,936 | 8,939 | 240 | 16,378 | 1,638 | 9,320 | 359 | 9,888 | 1,367 |
| 1991-92 | 23,099 | 1,973 | 46,982 | 5,100 | 8,853 | 233 | 16,530 | 1,680 | 9,487 | 399 | 10,039 | 1,320 |
| 1992-93 | 24,171 | 1,860 | 47,407 | 5,367 | 9,083 | 224 | 16,883 | 1,699 | 9,701 | 391 | 9,629 | 1,324 |
| 1993-94 | 24,126 | 1,749 | 46,555 | 5,418 | 9,144 | 215 | 16,111 | 1,760 | 10,201 | 380 | 9,535 | 1,321 |
| 1994-95 | 26,225 | 1,657 | 49,114 | 5,837 | 9,461 | 209 | 16,612 | 1,812 | 10,997 | 419 | 10,020 | 1,378 |
| 1995-96 | 25,635 | 1,591 | 50,247 | 6,062 | 9,498 | 203 | 16,593 | 1,747 | 11,373 | 449 | 10,507 | 1,368 |
| 1996-97 | 26,047 | 1,450 | 51,640 | 6,304 | 9,391 | 199 | 17,189 | 1,955 | 12,156 | 448 | 10,996 | 1,361 |
| 1997-98 | 27,193 | 1,512 | 52,010 | 6,509 | 9,750 | 196 | 17,744 | 1,984 | 13,113 | 442 | 12,280 | 1,434 |
| 1998-99 | 26,375 | 1,462 | 51,764 | 6,752 | 9,758 | 199 | 18,019 | 2,009 | 14,209 | 411 | 11,593 | 1,483 |
| 1999-00 | 26,202 | 1,452 | 51,646 | 6,742 | 9,811 | 202 | 17,829 | 1,993 | 15,372 | 439 | 12,072 | 1,538 |
| 2000-01 | 25,099 | 1,391 | 50,832 | 6,641 | 9,405 | 195 | 17,316 | 1,941 | 15,142 | 373 | 11,734 | 1,489 |
| 2001-02 | 26,668 | 1,478 | 50,060 | 6,546 | 9,463 | 197 | 17,165 | 1,930 | 16,123 | 411 | 12,176 | 1,538 |
| 2002-03 | 24,779 | 1,374 | 51,546 | 6,746 | 9,032 | 188 | 16,749 | 1,889 | 16,519 | 475 | 13,132 | 1,652 |
| 2003-04 | 23,887 | 1,324 | 50,440 | 6,607 | 8,517 | 177 | 15,972 | 1,806 | 18,018 | 432 | 13,580 | 1,702 |

*Designates those states for which historical data for non-public high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates for 1985-86 are estimates.
(est.) designates states for which both non-public historical enrollments and high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates from 1985-86 through 2003-04 are estimates.
N/A indicates data are not available.
Refer to the text for an explanation of the projection methodology and estimation procedures.

**Table 4 (continued)**

**Public and Non-Public High School Graduates by State**

**1979-1986 (actual), 1987-2004 (projected)**

| | New Jersey | | New Mexico | | New York | | North Carolina | | North Dakota | | Ohio | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | public | non-public (est.) | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public (est.) | public | non-public | public | non-public |
| 1978-79 | 97,643 | | 18,762 | 693 | 208,335 | 31,719 | 72,464 | | 10,385 | 835 | 150,651 | N/A |
| 1979-80 | 94,564 | | 18,334 | 709 | 204,064 | 31,873 | 70,862 | | 9,994 | 803 | 144,169 | N/A |
| 1980-81 | 93,168 | | 17,935 | 1,182 | 198,465 | 31,772 | 70,168 | | 9,922 | 711 | 139,949 | 14,540 |
| 1981-82 | 93,750 | | 17,635 | 1,091 | 194,605 | 32,251 | 71,210 | | 9,537 | 722 | 139,899 | 14,698 |
| 1982-83 | 90,048 | | 16,566 | 1,235 | 184,022 | 32,060 | 68,783 | | 8,892 | 715 | 133,524 | N/A |
| 1983-84 | 85,569 | | 15,823 | 1,390 | 174,762 | 31,139 | 66,803 | | 8,569 | 701 | 127,837 | 14,540 |
| 1984-85 | 81,547 | | 15,622 | 1,308 | 166,752 | 30,843 | 67,245 | | 8,156 | 586 | 122,281 | 13,692 |
| 1985-86 | 78,781 | 15,939 | 15,468 | 1,417 | 162,165 | 30,428 | 65,865 | 2,813 | 7,610 | 539 | 119,561 | 13,244 |
| 1986-87 | 79,193 | 16,587 | 15,702 | 1,374 | 163,139 | 30,428 | 66,045 | 2,884 | 7,821 | 511 | 121,844 | 13,145 |
| 1987-88 | 80,122 | 16,544 | 15,592 | 1,380 | 165,696 | 30,744 | 68,707 | 2,997 | 8,288 | 538 | 126,654 | 13,267 |
| 1988-89 | 75,888 | 16,729 | 15,604 | 1,226 | 158,504 | 28,586 | 68,983 | 2,857 | 7,978 | 392 | 127,088 | 12,641 |
| 1989-90 | 69,440 | 15,440 | 15,879 | 1,283 | 146,837 | 26,431 | 65,301 | 2,645 | 7,611 | 401 | 121,381 | 11,300 |
| 1990-91 | 64,821 | 14,184 | 15,435 | 1,257 | 138,780 | 24,808 | 62,756 | 2,487 | 7,555 | 360 | 113,531 | 10,762 |
| 1991-92 | 63,868 | 14,533 | 15,436 | 1,273 | 134,403 | 24,442 | 61,194 | 2,482 | 7,316 | 353 | 111,087 | 10,314 |
| 1992-93 | 63,909 | 13,719 | 15,604 | 1,409 | 135,865 | 24,070 | 59,846 | 2,446 | 7,336 | 332 | 112,419 | 10,474 |
| 1993-94 | 62,824 | 13,712 | 15,508 | 1,459 | 134,642 | 24,291 | 57,971 | 2,374 | 7,393 | 311 | 110,566 | 10,125 |
| 1994-95 | 65,174 | 13,340 | 16,383 | 1,475 | 138,761 | 24,017 | 60,406 | 2,402 | 7,737 | 341 | 114,078 | 10,363 |
| 1995-96 | 65,473 | 13,397 | 16,918 | 1,605 | 140,990 | 23,354 | 60,244 | 2,377 | 7,744 | 314 | 115,709 | 10,192 |
| 1996-97 | 64,426 | 13,076 | 17,406 | 1,658 | 142,873 | 23,286 | 60,807 | 2,345 | 7,761 | 297 | 120,337 | 10,406 |
| 1997-98 | 68,517 | 13,605 | 18,382 | 1,720 | 146,074 | 23,190 | 62,293 | 2,336 | 7,920 | 297 | 123,574 | 10,248 |
| 1998-99 | 67,134 | 13,355 | 18,716 | 1,752 | 147,061 | 23,133 | 60,840 | 2,312 | 8,256 | 322 | 119,987 | 9,050 |
| 1999-00 | 68,680 | 13,635 | 19,466 | 1,822 | 151,052 | 22,563 | 62,407 | 2,372 | 8,421 | 328 | 118,189 | 8,060 |
| 2000-01 | 69,179 | 13,707 | 19,381 | 1,814 | 152,792 | 21,633 | 60,915 | 2,315 | 8,238 | 321 | 114,042 | 7,711 |
| 2001-02 | 70,862 | 14,013 | 19,269 | 1,804 | 155,086 | 21,163 | 62,463 | 2,374 | 7,874 | 307 | 113,787 | 6,894 |
| 2002-03 | 74,082 | 14,621 | 19,339 | 1,810 | 161,240 | 21,285 | 64,937 | 2,468 | 7,780 | 303 | 115,289 | 6,695 |
| 2003-04 | 76,522 | 15,073 | 19,221 | 1,799 | 164,840 | 21,959 | 65,545 | 2,491 | 7,205 | 281 | 113,505 | 6,685 |

*Designates those states for which historical data for non-public high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates for 1985-86 are estimates.
(est.) designates states for which both non-public historical enrollments and high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates from 1985-86 through 2003-04 are estimates.
N/A indicates data are not available.
Refer to the text for an explanation of the projection methodology and estimation procedures.

## Table 4 (continued)

## Public and Non-Public High School Graduates by State

## 1979-1986 (actual), 1987-2004 (projected)

| | Oklahoma | | Oregon | | Pennsylvania | | Rhode Island | | South Carolina | | South Dakota | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | public | non-public* | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public† | public | non-public (est.) | public | non-public |
| 1978-79 | 39,225 | | 30,228 | 1,405 | 155,442 | 26,038 | 11,436 | | 37,527 | | 11,092 | 752 |
| 1979-80 | 39,305 | | 29,939 | 1,371 | 146,458 | 24,188 | 11,070 | | 37,672 | | 10,689 | 755 |
| 1980-81 | 38,823 | | 29,354 | 1,499 | 144,518 | 24,557 | 10,922 | | 37,913 | | 10,431 | 746 |
| 1981-82 | 38,347 | | 28,780 | 1,455 | 143,356 | 24,185 | 10,778 | | 38,647 | | 9,864 | 686 |
| 1982-83 | 36,799 | | 28,099 | 1,466 | 137,494 | 22,835 | 10,533 | | 37,570 | | 9,206 | 698 |
| 1983-84 | 35,254 | | 27,214 | 1,590 | 132,412 | 22,332 | 9,876 | 1,759 | 36,101 | | 8,638 | 666 |
| 1984-85 | 34,626 | | 26,870 | 1,503 | 127,226 | 22,440 | 9,399 | 1,859 | 35,004 | | 8,206 | 743 |
| 1985-86 | 34,452 | 596 | 26,286 | 1,460 | 122,871 | 22,134 | 8,915 | 1,761 | 34,415 | 2,235 | 7,870 | 512 |
| 1986-87 | 35,514 | 654 | 27,165 | 1,501 | 122,393 | 21,525 | 8,776 | 1,799 | 33,515 | 2,141 | 8,074 | 523 |
| 1987-88 | 36,643 | 652 | 27,870 | 1,639 | 124,594 | 21,380 | 8,896 | 1,845 | 35,875 | 1,938 | 8,402 | 563 |
| 1988-89 | 37,047 | 630 | 26,874 | 1,510 | 118,463 | 20,194 | 8,525 | 1,675 | 36,867 | 1,839 | 8,336 | 534 |
| 1989-90 | 35,055 | 621 | 25,492 | 1,479 | 112,068 | 18,586 | 8,142 | 1,438 | 35,814 | 1,807 | 7,782 | 487 |
| 1990-91 | 33,397 | 558 | 23,729 | 1,396 | 105,377 | 17,693 | 7,696 | 1,387 | 34,662 | 1,771 | 7,275 | 421 |
| 1991-92 | 33,045 | 623 | 23,498 | 1,470 | 102,555 | 17,022 | 7,456 | 1,246 | 34,243 | 1,868 | 7,281 | 378 |
| 1992-93 | 31,693 | 620 | 24,070 | 1,624 | 101,110 | 17,322 | 7,320 | 1,199 | 33,531 | 1,847 | 7,686 | 413 |
| 1993-94 | 32,993 | 653 | 23,954 | 1,687 | 99,726 | 17,078 | 7,376 | 1,154 | 33,777 | 1,826 | 7,894 | 428 |
| 1994-95 | 34,483 | 667 | 24,814 | 1,823 | 103,525 | 17,490 | 7,676 | 1,165 | 35,559 | 1,606 | 8,150 | 449 |
| 1995-96 | 34,800 | 720 | 24,700 | 1,930 | 105,420 | 17,491 | 7,788 | 1,093 | 35,622 | 1,523 | 8,253 | 425 |
| 1996-97 | 35,331 | 736 | 25,363 | 2,142 | 109,263 | 18,204 | 8,198 | 1,125 | 37,239 | 1,508 | 8,612 | 428 |
| 1997-98 | 38,362 | 732 | 24,626 | 2,121 | 112,174 | 18,003 | 9,018 | 1,106 | 37,292 | 1,441 | 9,081 | 402 |
| 1998-99 | 40,426 | 860 | 25,279 | 2,309 | 111,377 | 17,119 | 8,608 | 1,194 | 36,977 | 1,674 | 8,620 | 438 |
| 1999-00 | 44,292 | 943 | 23,519 | 2,204 | 112,747 | 16,611 | 8,671 | 1,200 | 36,697 | 1,668 | 8,697 | 442 |
| 2000-01 | 42,868 | 912 | 22,319 | 2,147 | 110,530 | 15,387 | 8,741 | 1,208 | 35,969 | 1,641 | 8,482 | 431 |
| 2001-02 | 40,956 | 872 | 22,088 | 2,125 | 110,220 | 15,248 | 8,806 | 1,214 | 35,705 | 1,636 | 8,421 | 428 |
| 2002-03 | 40,034 | 852 | 22,023 | 2,118 | 112,880 | 15,498 | 9,065 | 1,248 | 36,463 | 1,677 | 8,216 | 417 |
| 2003-04 | 38,101 | 811 | 21,258 | 2,045 | 113,525 | 15,871 | 9,310 | 1,279 | 36,228 | 1,673 | 7,873 | 400 |

†Rhode Island did not collect non-public enrollments by grade or graduates prior to 1983-84.

*Designates those states for which historical data for non-public high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates for 1985-86 are estimates.

(est.) designates states for which both non-public historical enrollments and high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates from 1985-86 through 2003-04 are estimates.

N/A indicates data are not available.

Refer to the text for an explanation of the projection methodology and estimation procedures.

Table 4 (continued)

Public and Non-Public High School Graduates by State

1979-1986 (actual), 1987-2004 (projected)

| | Tennessee | | Texas | | Utah | | Vermont | | Virginia | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | public | non-public (est.) | public | non-public (est.) | public | non-public | public | non-public† | public | non-public (est.) |
| 1978-79 | 47,587 | | 168,518 | | 20,045 | 229 | 6,721 | | 67,027 | |
| 1979-80 | 50,033 | | 171,449 | | 20,035 | 247 | 6,627 | | 66,539 | |
| 1980-81 | 51,021 | | 171,665 | | 19,886 | 234 | 6,561 | | 67,147 | |
| 1981-82 | 51,646 | | 172,099 | | 19,400 | 267 | 6,559 | | 67,809 | |
| 1982-83 | 46,888 | | 168,897 | | 19,210 | 233 | 6,180 | | 65,571 | |
| 1983-84 | 44,711 | | 161,580 | | 19,350 | 268 | 6,002 | | 62,177 | |
| 1984-85 | 43,263 | | 159,343 | | 19,606 | 299 | 5,769 | | 60,959 | |
| 1985-86 | 43,263 | 2,899 | 161,150 | 9,044 | 19,774 | 299 | 5,813 | 982 | 63,113 | 3,980 |
| 1986-87 | 45,459 | 3,234 | 168,430 | 10,925 | 20,930 | 332 | 5,887 | 1,129 | 65,677 | 4,946 |
| 1987-88 | 47,116 | 2,873 | 169,102 | 10,514 | 22,860 | 324 | 6,065 | 1,150 | 66,699 | 4,896 |
| 1988-89 | 48,082 | 3,026 | 177,719 | 11,984 | 23,364 | 359 | 5,858 | 1,134 | 65,971 | 5,740 |
| 1989-90 | 46,318 | 2,869 | 174,840 | 12,298 | 22,784 | 314 | 5,364 | 1,176 | 62,143 | 6,060 |
| 1990-91 | 44,501 | 2,772 | 170,221 | 12,869 | 24,159 | 314 | 5,084 | 1,122 | 59,498 | 6,517 |
| 1991-92 | 44,013 | 2,292 | 169,622 | 11,522 | 25,021 | 348 | 4,980 | 1,167 | 58,287 | 6,002 |
| 1992-93 | 43,202 | 2,128 | 171,161 | 11,589 | 25,929 | 332 | 5,018 | 1,228 | 58,484 | 6,211 |
| 1993-94 | 42,639 | 1,972 | 171,605 | 11,630 | 28,304 | 357 | 4,998 | 1,270 | 59,151 | 6,413 |
| 1994-95 | 44,838 | 1,842 | 178,705 | 11,765 | 29,921 | 399 | 5,104 | 1,338 | 62,935 | 6,671 |
| 1995-96 | 45,050 | 1,744 | 181,697 | 12,058 | 28,498 | 377 | 5,335 | 1,250 | 64,404 | 7,033 |
| 1996-97 | 46,126 | 1,566 | 189,193 | 11,726 | 31,393 | 440 | 5,485 | 1,416 | 68,144 | 7,037 |
| 1997-98 | 46,220 | 1,609 | 196,334 | 13,037 | 32,585 | 491 | 5,664 | 1,418 | 71,741 | 8,051 |
| 1998-99 | 46,182 | 1,549 | 193,879 | 13,129 | 32,705 | 439 | 5,857 | 1,449 | 71,921 | 7,696 |
| 1999-00 | 46,471 | 1,550 | 200,240 | 13,881 | 32,991 | 441 | 5,910 | 1,462 | 74,459 | 7,873 |
| 2000-01 | 45,618 | 1,513 | 190,961 | 13,764 | 31,410 | 419 | 5,853 | 1,448 | 75,055 | 7,842 |
| 2001-02 | 45,513 | 1,501 | 189,105 | 13,931 | 30,570 | 407 | 5,846 | 1,446 | 77,718 | 8,024 |
| 2002-03 | 47,040 | 1,542 | 194,347 | 14,363 | 29,974 | 398 | 5,910 | 1,462 | 81,797 | 8,347 |
| 2003-04 | 46,968 | 1,531 | 193,315 | 14,316 | 29,204 | 387 | 5,961 | 1,475 | 83,854 | 8,458 |

†Vermont non-public enrollments by grade were available for 1983-84 through 1985-86 only. Historical data for non-public high school graduates are not available.
*Designates those states for which historical data for non-public high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates for 1985-86 are estimates.
(est.) designates states for which both non-public historical enrollments and high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates from 1985-86 through 2003-04 are estimates.
N/A indicates data are not available.
Refer to the text for an explanation of the projection methodology and estimation procedures.

## Table 4 (continued)

## Public and Non-Public High School Graduates by State

## 1979-1986 (actual), 1987-2004 (projected)

| | Washington | | West Virginia | | Wisconsin | | Wyoming | | U. S. Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public | public | non-public (est.) | public** | non-public |
| 1978-79 | 51,108 | 2,429 | 23,570 | 749 | 71,291 | 6,868 | 5,982 | | 2,806,950 | |
| 1979-80 | 50,402 | 2,526 | 23,369 | 1,007 | 69,332 | 6,901 | 6,072 | | 2,755,512 | |
| 1980-81 | 49,912 | 2,592 | 23,580 | 720 | 67,743 | 7,949 | 6,161 | | 2,730,193 | |
| 1981-82 | 49,971 | 2,624 | 23,589 | 763 | 67,357 | 6,889 | 5,999 | | 2,714,081 | |
| 1982-83 | 46,667 | 2,779 | 23,561 | 735 | 64,321 | 6,716 | 5,909 | | 2,608,992 | |
| 1983-84 | 44,606 | 2,821 | ,613 | 696 | 62,189 | 6,352 | 5,764 | | 2,496,813 | |
| 1984-85 | 45,798 | 2,937 | 22,262 | 651 | 58,851 | 6,314 | 5,687 | | 2,422,714 | |
| 1985-86 | 45,798† | 2,937† | 21,870 | 676 | 58,340 | 6,182 | 5,587 | 171 | 2,387,524 | 262,918 |
| 1986-87 | 47,733 | 2,897 | 22,401 | 784 | 57,088 | 6,027 | 5,933 | 146 | 2,424,455 | 270,647 |
| 1987-88 | 49,717 | 2,727 | 22,477 | 711 | 58,262 | 6,023 | 6,142 | 137 | 2,499,057 | 269,132 |
| 1988-89 | 49,283 | 2,586 | 22,852 | 749 | 55,539 | 5,506 | 6,140 | 109 | 2,473,566 | 259,018 |
| 1989-90 | 45,087 | 2,231 | 21,697 | 710 | 53,034 | 4,812 | 5,890 | 97 | 2,354,896 | 239,542 |
| 1990-91 | 43,490 | 2,201 | 20,933 | 696 | 50,353 | 4,668 | 5,812 | 84 | 2,244,737 | 229,295 |
| 1991-92 | 43,741 | 2,105 | 20,365 | 617 | 49,539 | 4,391 | 5,711 | 72 | 2,220,177 | 220,877 |
| 1992-93 | 43,813 | 2,147 | 19,814 | 633 | 49,914 | 4,496 | 5,682 | 68 | 2,230,133 | 219,772 |
| 1993-94 | 44,608 | 2,160 | 19,323 | 634 | 48,352 | 4,212 | 5,502 | 62 | 2,228,327 | 217,502 |
| 1994-95 | 47,752 | 2,166 | 19,975 | 663 | 52,444 | 4,417 | 5,491 | 54 | 2,328,809 | 219,330 |
| 1995-96 | 48,763 | 2,211 | 19,476 | 690 | 51,946 | 4,327 | 5,242 | 49 | 2,363,051 | 217,514 |
| 1996-97 | 51,507 | 2,233 | 18,025 | 660 | 55,303 | 4,399 | 5,423 | 45 | 2,454,204 | 218,976 |
| 1997-98 | 54,204 | 2,319 | 18,643 | 730 | 57,822 | 4,355 | 5,362 | 42 | 2,553,292 | 223,857 |
| 1998-99 | 56,049 | 2,266 | 18,487 | 670 | 56,613 | 4,435 | 5,507 | 47 | 2,564,948 | 221,280 |
| 1999-00 | 57,241 | 1,924 | 18,160 | 657 | 56,627 | 4,404 | 5,940 | 48 | 2,605,752 | 218,176 |
| 2000-01 | 57,366 | 1,835 | 17,270 | 624 | 55,234 | 4,295 | 5,614 | 44 | 2,577,355 | 213,018 |
| 2001-02 | 62,324 | 1,744 | 16,420 | 592 | 55,654 | 4,328 | 5,340 | 42 | 2,610,708 | 213,164 |
| 2002-03 | 66,516 | 1,738 | 16,156 | 581 | 56,109 | 4,363 | 5,124 | 40 | 2,687,085 | 218,141 |
| 2003-04 | 65,619 | 1,558 | 14,893 | 535 | 55,028 | 4,279 | 4,727 | 37 | 2,693,925 | 218,169 |

†Estimates, the state of Washington could not provide actual public on non-public graduates for 1985-86.

**1983-84 contains an estimate of public high school graduates for Michigan, which could not provide data for that year. 1985-86 contains an estimate of public high school graduates for the state of Washington, which could not provide data for tha year.

*Designates those states for which historical data for non-public high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates for 1985-86 are estimates.

(est.) designates states for which both non-public historical enrollments and high school graduates are not available. Non-public graduates from 1985-86 through 2003-04 are estimates.

N/A indicates data are not available.

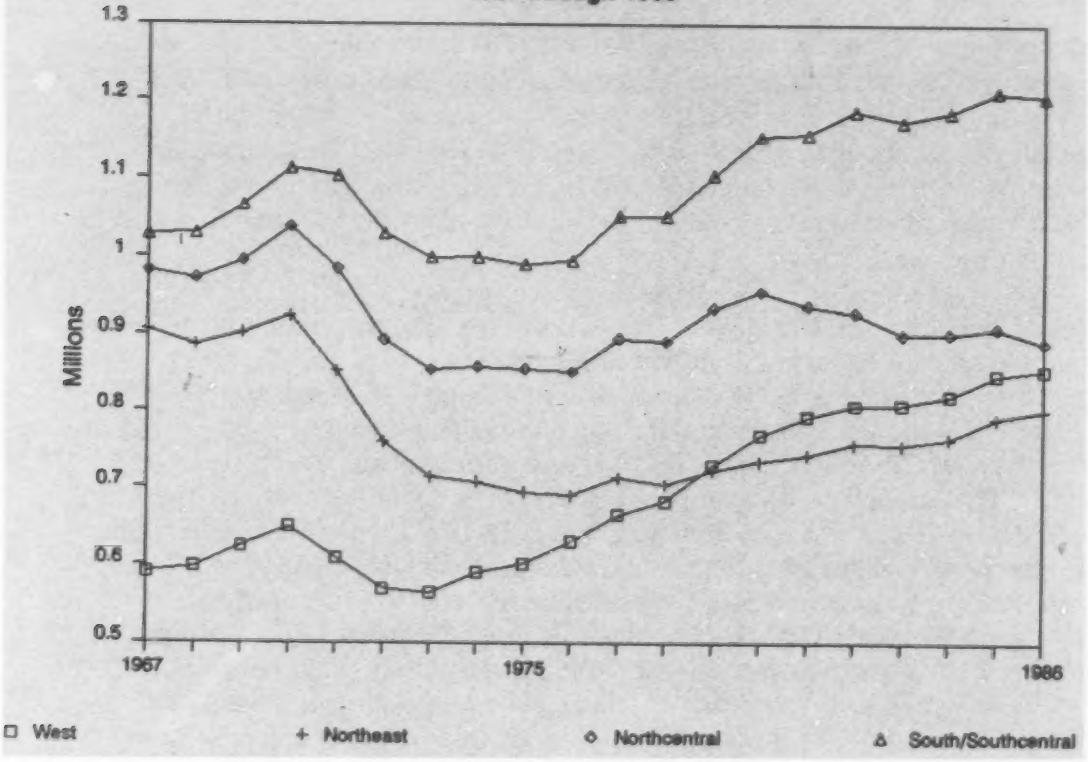
Refer to the text for an explanation of the projection methodology and estimation procedures.

# Methodology

Projections for each state are based on the cohort survival method. This method assumes that enrollments and graduates can be projected by measuring the retention of birth cohorts from one grade level to the next. State education agencies supplied historical data on elementary and secondary enrollments and actual high school graduates. Resident live birth data, collected from state vital statistics agencies, form the basis for these projections.

While the survival of a given cohort as it progresses through school is affected by a variety of factors (e.g., migration, mortality, non-promotion, and persistence in high school), the relative size of each cohort is directly related to the number of births. The birth of a relatively large number of babies in a given year will result in a relatively large first grade class six years later, and graduating class 18 years later. To illustrate, the West and South experienced significant growth in the size of their birth cohorts after 1975. In 1986, births exceeded 1970 levels by 31.3 percent in the West, and 8.5 percent in the South. The relative size of birth cohorts in the Northcentral and Northeast regions remained

**Figure 17**
**Births by Region**
**1967 through 1986**



significantly below 1970 levels. Figure 15 graphically represents these variations in the size of birth cohorts by region from 1967 through 1986. These trends correspond closely to the major drop in high school graduates projected for 1992 and the increase in graduates for the West and South through the year 2004.

The survival of each birth cohort, from first grade through graduation, is then measured by progression ratios. The progression ratio represents the change between the number of students enrolled in a grade for a single year and those students who continued to the next grade the following year. If 100 percent of the students continued to the next grade, the progression ratio would equal 1.0. The projection ratio will vary from 1.0 to the extent enrollments are affected by migration, deaths, transfers in and out of the school system (i.e., from public to non-public schools and vice versa), and non-promotion.

Historical progression ratios were analyzed to determine the most appropriate ratio for each transition. Significant variations in trends were noted for earlier years. In contrast, the pattern of transition ratios was found to be relatively stable for more recent years. On the basis of this analysis, the majority of projection ratios are constants based on a six-year smoothed average. (Smoothed averages place more weight on the final year of data, while minimizing the effect of inconsistencies in the ratios for earlier years.) This procedure is consistent with standard statistical practices in cases where longer time series of historical data contain significant variations.

In a minority of cases, an examination of historical progression ratios indicated that a constant was not appropriate. Where the progression ratios for a specific transition declined or increased steadily over a significant period of time, progression ratios after 1986-87 were projected by extending these trends forward. In most such cases, a simple linear regression was used to project these trends forward. In a minority of cases, a polynomial function was used to project non-linear trends.

In addition, for a small number of states an alternative version of this methodology was used for either public or non-public projections. Specifically, when three or more of the projection ratios were trend lines (i.e., non-constants) and all moved in the same direction, the trend line was terminated beginning in the fourth projection year by substituting a constant for all subsequent progression ratios. The constant used was the projected transition ratio as of the third year of the trend line. These truncated trend line progression ratios were substituted for the variable ratios after 1990 in the following cases: public high school graduate projections for Idaho, Oregon, Montana, and Wyoming, and non-public graduate projections for California, Delaware, Hawaii, Illinois, and Wisconsin. It should be noted that the post-1990 projections in these instances would be significantly lowered by continuing to use the downward trend lines. In essence, current trends indicate a more negative outlook in these nine instan-

ces, while use of this alternative methodology assumes that these downward trends will stabilize.

A more detailed description and explanation of the projection methodology applied in each state and the actual projection ratios used for each transition are included with the state and regional supplementary materials available from WICHE. (See page ii.) These supplementary materials also include worksheets containing the complete historical data for each state and grade-by-grade enrollment estimates. Examples of two state worksheets are provided in the Appendix to this report.

## Underlying Factors

As mentioned, several underlying factors affect the progression of birth cohorts through the educational system. Non-promotion, persistence in high school, and migration each have an impact on the actual number of graduates in any given year. When enrollments and graduates are aggregated to a national or regional level these factors do not have a significant impact on the relative size of different cohorts. However, these variables may have a noticeable impact on individual states.

Non-promotion, the practice of requiring students to repeat a grade, is most common from first to second grade. Typically, first grade enrollments are inflated, resulting in a larger progression ratio between birth and first grade. The effect of non-promotion on the size of individual cohorts is minimized by the movement of students among cohorts. That is, while some members of a cohort are lost due to non-promotion, students not promoted the previous year are promoted along with the current cohort.

Migration also has noticeable impacts. If migration were not a factor we would expect the number of students for a given birth cohort to change very little between second grade and sixth grade. During these years, non-promotion, dropouts, and mortality are of minor significance. Transfers in and out of the school system affect separate public and non-public totals, but this can be accounted for by combining enrollments.

Examination of two states whose populations have been significantly affected by migration between 1980 and 1986 illustrates the effect of migration on enrollments. California experienced a net increase in its 1974 birth cohort of 2.2 percent between 1980-81 and 1984-85. In contrast, Iowa, which has experienced net out-migration since 1980, had a decrease of 6.4 percent in its 1974 birth cohort over this period.

The effects of migration are compounded by attrition between ninth grade and graduation. Nationally, approximately 29 percent of the students who entered ninth grade in 1981 failed to graduate with their cohort in 1985. This figure should not be mistaken for a precise measure of dropouts. It reflects not only those students who have dropped out of school, but also an unknown measure of migration and transfers in and out of special vocational and technical programs, which are not included in reported enrollments and graduates by all states.

## Non-public Estimates

In the past, users of this report have expressed interest in having an estimate of public and non-public graduates for all states. The lack of appropriate non-public data from a number of states limited our ability to meet this need. In 1987, 12 states (Alabama, Colorado, Georgia, Mississippi, Montana, New Jersey, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wyoming) and the District of Columbia did not have non-public enrollments by grade level available. Of these, only Montana was able to supply estimated data on non-public graduates. The alternative was to find a method for estimating non-public graduates for each of these states.

Estimates of non-public grade-level enrollments were derived from total state enrollments. Although, it would be preferable to derive estimates from separate elementary and secondary enrollments, this was not possible given the data available. Education officials in the District of Columbia and South Carolina were able to supply a minimum of seven years of total state enrollments. Total state enrollments for the remaining 11 states were taken from *QED's School Guide for 1985-86 and 1986-87.*[1] Quality Educational Data collects fall enrollments for public and non-public schools for 50 states and the District of Columbia. They estimate they are able to collect data from 99 percent of public and non-public schools nationwide. Information on response rates for individual states was not available.

Estimates of non-public enrollments were derived by distributing total enrollments to grades. This was accomplished by using non-public enrollments from states reporting complete grade level data as models. First, non-reporting and reporting states were paired according to their percentages of secondary to total

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1 *QED's School Guide: Summary of School Market Management Statistics, 1985-86* (Denver, CO: Quality Educational Data, 1985); and *QED's School Guide: Summary of School Market Management Statistics, 1986-87* (Denver, CO: Quality Educational Data, 1986).

enrollments. Then, using the proportion of students in each grade level in the reporting states as a guide, total enrollments for the non-reporting states were distributed to grade levels.

Once the grade level enrollments were estimated, progression ratios were calculated. In the case of the 11 states for which only QED data were available, the grade progression ratios between estimated enrollments for 1985-86 and 1986-87 were used. For the District of Columbia and South Carolina, enough years of estimated data were available to derive six-year smoothed average projection ratios. Graduates for 1986 through 2004 were estimated for 12 states using their public six-year smoothed average projection ratio. The actual ratio between non-public 12th graders and estimated graduates for 1986 was used for Montana. Examples of the state worksheets containing estimated enrollments for 1985-86, 1986-87 and high school graduates for 1987 through 2004 are contained in the Appendix.

## Accuracy

All projections contain a margin of error. As with all projection techniques, the goal of the cohort survival method is to minimize this error. Nevertheless, a variety of factors affect the accuracy of any given set of projections. These include the comparability and accuracy of historical data, errors in data entry, and the stability of historical trends.

Since estimating projection ratios depends on what is known about past progression ratios, errors and inconsistencies in the data have a significant effect on the accuracy of the final projections. In cases where changes in data collection procedures resulted in inconsistencies, projections were based on the years for which comparable data were available. All historical data were carefully proofed to avoid errors in entry.

The accuracy of non-public projections is significantly affected by the problems involved in collecting historical data. Non-public schools are not required to report enrollment and/or graduation data in most states. As a result, not all non-public schools report such data. Neither do we know if we are dealing with the same universe each year (i.e., the same schools may not report from year to year). These factors lead to inconsistencies in the data and increase the degree of error for non-public enrollments and graduates. These problems are compounded for those states for which non-public enrollments and graduates were estimated. The margin of error inherent in estimating historical grade-level enrollments adds to the projection error. Due to these factors, it is probably safe to assume that the non-public projections of high school graduates are low.

The method used to estimate the projection ratios also has an effect on the accuracy of the projections. If net migration, grade-to-grade student progression, and other factors affecting student transition through the school system to graduation have remained level over time, a constant is the best estimate of the projection ratio. However, where these factors have resulted in a steady increase or decrease a constant does not accurately represent current trends. If progression ratios continue to decline, a constant average projection ratio will tend to be too high. A declining projection ratio will more accurately depict current trends, and reduce the margin of error. This is true, of course, only for as long as current trends accurately describe future conditions.

As with all projection models, the cohort survival method tends to produce more accurate projections for years closest to the actual data. As we move farther into the future, trends are more likely to change and the margin of error increases. Projections of high school graduates in 1988 are expected to have a smaller margin of error than those for the year 2004. This limitation should be kept in mind by users of these projections.

## Availability of Racial and Ethnic Data

Differential graduation rates among ethnic/racial groups and between the sexes are well documented. In 1985, 46.1 percent of Black males and 37.2 percent of Hispanic males between the ages of 15 and 24 had graduated from high school, compared with 71.6 percent of White males. The graduation rates of females were higher for all groups: 72 percent for White females, 54 percent for Black and 42.1 percent for Hispanic females.[2] Including projections of high school graduates by ethnicity/race and sex would enhance the accuracy of the projections, and provide a valuable analysis of the composition of future graduating classes as well as progression rates through the grades by gender and ethnicity.

With this in mind, efforts were made to collect enrollment and graduate data by ethnicity/race and/or sex. Unfortunately, data complete enough to generate projections were available at the time of publication from only 11 states. Limited data were available from 10 additional states. Moreover, due to a lack of consistency in the definitions of ethnic/racial classifications, the available data are not comparable between states. Adding to these problems is the frequent use of different racial/ethnic classifications for birth data reported by vital statistics agencies and enrollment data reported by education departments

2 Bureau of the Census, *Educational Attainment in the United States: March 1982 to 1985*, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 415 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Department of Commerce, 1987).

within states. For these reasons, it was not possible to include projections based on enrollments by ethnicity/race and/or sex in this publication.

WICHE intends to continue to explore the data availability and methodological alternatives for deriving racial and ethnic breakdowns of enrollments and graduates.

# Appendix
# Examples of State Worksheets

**State Example: Historical Data**

NEVADA - BIRTHS, ENROLLMENTS BY GRADE, AND HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

SHOWING PROGRESSION RATIOS - PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| SCHOOL YEAR | BIRTHS YEAR | BIRTHS NUMBER | RATIO FIRST GRADE/ BIRTHS | FALL ENROLLMENT 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | RATIO GRADS/ 12TH GRADE | GRADS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1969-70 | 1963 | 9,496 | 1.148 | 10,899 | | 10,431 | | 10,363 | | 9,933 | | 9,649 | | 9,527 | | 9,543 | | 9,277 | | 8,920 | | 8,526 | | 7,811 | | 6,559 | 0.831 | 5,449 |
| | | | | | 0.958 | | 1.006 | | 1.020 | | 1.015 | | 1.019 | | 1.030 | | 1.019 | | 1.016 | | 1.007 | | 0.954 | | 0.899 | | | |
| 1970-71 | 1964 | 10,038 | 1.106 | 11,107 | | 10,438 | | 10,498 | | 10,570 | | 10,083 | | 9,833 | | 9,812 | | 9,725 | | 9,430 | | 8,986 | | 8,131 | | 7,025 | 0.840 | 5,899 |
| | | | | | 0.962 | | 1.009 | | 1.015 | | 1.019 | | 1.018 | | 1.035 | | 1.016 | | 1.004 | | 1.014 | | 0.950 | | 0.902 | | | |
| 1971-72 | 1965 | 9,468 | 1.117 | 10,578 | | 10,685 | | 10,534 | | 10,659 | | 10,771 | | 10,266 | | 10,181 | | 9,966 | | 9,764 | | 9,560 | | 8,533 | | 7,333 | 0.846 | 6,206 |
| | | | | | 0.983 | | 1.008 | | 1.013 | | 1.016 | | 0.937 | | 1.047 | | 1.014 | | 1.023 | | 1.009 | | 0.964 | | 0.911 | | | |
| 1972-73 | 1966 | 9,052 | 1.086 | 9,832 | | 10,400 | | 10,748 | | 10,670 | | 10,830 | | 10,095 | | 10,750 | | 10,324 | | 10,197 | | 9,849 | | 9,218 | | 7,772 | 0.825 | 6,414 |
| | | | | | 0.983 | | 1.011 | | 1.020 | | 1.022 | | 0.997 | | 1.111 | | 1.017 | | 1.064 | | 1.003 | | 0.971 | | 0.901 | | | |
| 1973-74 | 1967 | 8,557 | 1.119 | 9,574 | | 9,663 | | 10,516 | | 10,961 | | 10,903 | | 10,798 | | 11,214 | | 10,932 | | 10,989 | | 10,232 | | 9,566 | | 8,302 | 0.822 | 6,822 |
| | | | | | 0.981 | | 0.998 | | 1.010 | | 1.010 | | 0.996 | | 1.050 | | 1.025 | | 1.034 | | 0.974 | | 0.944 | | 0.882 | | | |
| 1974-75 | 1968 | 8,672 | 1.076 | 9,334 | | 9,389 | | 9,644 | | 10,622 | | 11,074 | | 10,863 | | 11,339 | | 11,493 | | 11,304 | | 10,703 | | 9,661 | | 8,437 | 0.853 | 7,195 |
| | | | | | 0.974 | | 1.000 | | 1.011 | | 1.004 | | 1.007 | | 1.045 | | 1.021 | | 1.020 | | 0.990 | | 0.973 | | 0.913 | | | |
| 1975-76 | 1969 | 9,048 | 1.135 | 10,266 | | 9,092 | | 9,388 | | 9,746 | | 10,664 | | 11,146 | | 11,349 | | 11,575 | | 11,720 | | 11,192 | | 10,409 | | 8,816 | 0.858 | 7,566 |
| | | | | | 0.971 | | 1.001 | | 1.006 | | 0.999 | | 1.000 | | 1.038 | | 1.013 | | 1.024 | | 1.006 | | 0.964 | | 0.896 | | | |
| 1976-77 | 1970 | 9,572 | 1.131 | 10,828 | | 9,970 | | 9,102 | | 9,441 | | 9,735 | | 10,661 | | 11,575 | | 11,496 | | 11,852 | | 11,790 | | 10,787 | | 9,326 | 0.859 | 8,011 |
| | | | | | 0.973 | | 1.014 | | 1.024 | | 1.025 | | 1.011 | | 1.048 | | 1.005 | | 1.038 | | 1.011 | | 0.964 | | 0.893 | | | |
| 1977-78 | 1971 | 9,650 | 1.160 | 11,194 | | 10,540 | | 10,110 | | 9,324 | | 9,678 | | 9,839 | | 11,168 | | 11,629 | | 11,932 | | 11,982 | | 11,368 | | 9,633 | 0.855 | 8,233 |
| | | | | | 0.987 | | 1.010 | | 1.017 | | 1.036 | | 1.020 | | 1.062 | | 1.037 | | 1.056 | | 1.013 | | 0.952 | | 0.899 | | | |
| 1978-79 | 1972 | 9,033 | 1.152 | 10,409 | | 11,050 | | 10,648 | | 10,285 | | 9,659 | | 9,876 | | 10,452 | | 11,586 | | 12,279 | | 12,090 | | 11,402 | | 10,225 | 0.814 | 8,319 |
| | | | | | 0.983 | | 1.015 | | 1.028 | | 1.025 | | 1.024 | | 1.064 | | 1.032 | | 1.038 | | 0.999 | | 0.953 | | 0.893 | | | |
| 1979-80 | 1973 | 8,600 | 1.214 | 10,444 | | 10,232 | | 11,212 | | 10,945 | | 10,538 | | 9,893 | | 10,506 | | 10,788 | | 12,030 | | 12,262 | | 11,521 | | 10,184 | 0.832 | 8,473 |
| | | | | | 0.969 | | 1.020 | | 1.023 | | 1.042 | | 1.020 | | 1.075 | | 1.037 | | 1.040 | | 1.000 | | 0.951 | | 0.879 | | | |
| 1980-81 | 1974 | 8,966 | 1.176 | 10,547 | | 10,121 | | 10,441 | | 11,473 | | 11,403 | | 10,753 | | 10,637 | | 10,893 | | 11,222 | | 12,027 | | 11,657 | | 10,131 | 0.895 | 9,069 |
| | | | | | 0.975 | | 1.008 | | 1.014 | | 1.023 | | 1.009 | | 1.060 | | 1.025 | | 1.038 | | 1.012 | | 0.938 | | 0.885 | | | |
| 1981-82 | 1975 | 9,056 | 1.183 | 10,710 | | 10,280 | | 10,204 | | 10,587 | | 11,735 | | 11,503 | | 11,400 | | 10,906 | | 11,308 | | 11,358 | | 11,284 | | 10,313 | 0.896 | 9,240 |
| | | | | | 0.935 | | 0.962 | | 0.985 | | 0.997 | | 0.969 | | 1.027 | | 0.999 | | 1.014 | | 0.998 | | 0.961 | | 0.890 | | | |
| 1982-83 | 1976 | 9,659 | 1.157 | 11,178 | | 10,013 | | 9,889 | | 10,053 | | 10,557 | | 11,374 | | 11,813 | | 11,383 | | 11,055 | | 11,281 | | 10,917 | | 10,044 | 0.894 | 8,979 |
| | | | | | 0.946 | | 0.993 | | 1.008 | | 1.004 | | 0.995 | | 1.042 | | 1.017 | | 1.033 | | 1.018 | | 0.967 | | 0.914 | | | |
| 1983-84 | 1977 | 10,519 | 1.130 | 11,883 | | 10,569 | | 9,943 | | 9,968 | | 10,092 | | 10,506 | | 11,852 | | 12,012 | | 11,760 | | 11,250 | | 10,912 | | 9,977 | 0.875 | 8,726 |
| | | | | | 0.976 | | 1.041 | | 1.075 | | 1.096 | | 1.091 | | 1.134 | | 1.098 | | 1.073 | | 1.048 | | 0.998 | | 0.938 | | | |
| 1984-85 | 1978 | 11,304 | 1.092 | 12,347 | | 11,599 | | 11,000 | | 10,688 | | 10,927 | | 11,012 | | 11,912 | | 13,016 | | 12,886 | | 12,330 | | 11,224 | | 10,230 | 0.799 | 8,174 |
| | | | | | 0.979 | | 1.023 | | 1.023 | | 1.015 | | 1.002 | | 1.040 | | 1.004 | | 1.011 | | 0.994 | | 0.956 | | 0.902 | | | |
| 1985-86 | 1979 | 12,756 | 1.041 | 13,278 | | 12,093 | | 11,866 | | 11,255 | | 10,853 | | 10,949 | | 11,452 | | 11,964 | | 13,154 | | 12,810 | | 11,787 | | 10,127 | 0.832 | 8,430 |
| | | | | | 0.981 | | 1.015 | | 1.023 | | 1.027 | | 1.032 | | 1.062 | | 1.025 | | 1.026 | | 1.011 | | 0.972 | | 0.935 | | | |
| 1986-87 | 1980 | 13,626 | 1.065 | 14,511 | | 13,022 | | 12,280 | | 12,135 | | 11,561 | | 11,203 | | 11,625 | | 11,740 | | 12,273 | | 13,299 | | 12,448 | | 11,023 | | |

Note: The numbers between each row and column are the ratios of enrollment in one grade to the enrollment in the next grade the following year (e.g., the progression ratio from grade one in 1969-70 to grade two in 1970-71 is 0.958).

## State Example: Projection Worksheet

PROJECTIONS - NEVADA PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| SCHOOL YEAR | BIRTHS YEAR | BIRTHS NUMBER | RATIO FIRST GRADE/ BIRTHS | FALL ENROLLMENT 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | 7 | | 8 | | 9 | | 10 | | 11 | | 12 | RATIO GRADS/ 12TH GRADE | GRADS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1986-87 | 1980 | 13,626 | 1.065 | 14,511 | | 13,022 | | 12,280 | | 12,135 | | 11,561 | | 11,203 | | 11,625 | | 11,740 | | 12,273 | | 13,299 | | 12,448 | | 11,023 | 0.860 | 9,480 * |
| | | | | | 0.968 | | 1.008 | | 1.022 | | 1.027 | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1987-88 | 1981 | 14,439 | 1.089 | 15,724 | | 14,047 | | 13,176 | | 12,550 | | 12,463 | | 11,781 | | 11,886 | | 11,951 | | 12,104 | | 12,433 | | 12,847 | | 11,390 | 0.860 | 9,795 |
| | | | | | 0.968 | | 1.008 | | 1.022 | | 1.027 | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1988-89 | 1982 | 14,935 | 1.139 | 17,011 | | 15,221 | | 14,159 | | 13,415 | | 12,889 | | 12,699 | | 12,499 | | 12,219 | | 12,321 | | 12,261 | | 12,010 | | 11,755 | 0.860 | 10,109 |
| | | | | | 0.968 | | 1.008 | | 1.022 | | 1.027 | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1989-90 | 1983 | 14,686 | 1.141 | 16,757 | | 16,467 | | 15,343 | | 14,471 | | 13,777 | | 13,134 | | 13,474 | | 12,849 | | 12,598 | | 12,481 | | 11,844 | | 10,989 | 0.860 | 9,451 |
| | | | | | 0.968 | | 1.008 | | 1.022 | | 1.027 | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1990-91 | 1984 | 15,263 | 1.169 | 17,842 | | 16,221 | | 16,598 | | 15,680 | | 14,861 | | 14,039 | | 13,935 | | 13,851 | | 13,248 | | 12,762 | | 12,057 | | 10,838 | 0.860 | 9,320 |
| | | | | | 0.968 | | 1.008 | | 1.022 | | 1.027 | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1991-92 | 1985 | 15,745 | 1.161 | 18,280 | | 17,271 | | 16,350 | | 16,964 | | 16,104 | | 15,144 | | 14,895 | | 14,325 | | 14,281 | | 13,420 | | 12,328 | | 11,032 | 0.860 | 9,487 |
| | | | | | 0.968 | | 1.008 | | 1.022 | | 1.027 | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1992-93 | 1986 | 16,277 | 1.225 | 19,939 | | 17,695 | | 17,410 | | 16,710 | | 17,422 | | 16,410 | | 16,067 | | 15,312 | | 14,769 | | 14,466 | | 12,964 | | 11,280 | 0.860 | 9,701 |
| | | | | | 0.968 | | 1.008 | | 1.022 | | 1.027 | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1993-94 | 1987 | | | | | 19,301 | | 17,837 | | 17,793 | | 17,161 | | 17,753 | | 17,411 | | 16,517 | | 15,787 | | 14,961 | | 13,975 | | 11,862 | 0.860 | 10,201 |
| | | | | | | | 1.008 | | 1.022 | | 1.027 | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1994-95 | 1988 | | | | | | | 19,456 | | 18,229 | | 18,273 | | 17,487 | | 18,835 | | 17,898 | | 17,029 | | 15,992 | | 14,453 | | 12,787 | 0.860 | 10,997 |
| | | | | | | | | | 1.022 | | 1.027 | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1995-96 | 1989 | | | | | | | | | 19,884 | | 18,721 | | 18,620 | | 18,554 | | 19,363 | | 18,453 | | 17,251 | | 15,449 | | 13,224 | 0.860 | 11,373 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 1.027 | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.91 | | | |
| 1996-97 | 1990 | | | | | | | | | | | 20,421 | | 19,077 | | 19,756 | | 19,073 | | 19,963 | | 18,693 | | 16,664 | | 14,135 | 0.860 | 12,156 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.019 | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1997-98 | 1991 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20,809 | | 20,241 | | 20,309 | | 19,665 | | 20,223 | | 18,057 | | 15,248 | 0.860 | 13,113 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.061 | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1998-99 | 1992 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22,078 | | 20,807 | | 20,939 | | 19,920 | | 19,535 | | 16,522 | 0.860 | 14,209 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.028 | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 1999-00 | 1993 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22,696 | | 21,452 | | 21,211 | | 19,243 | | 17,875 | 0.860 | 15,377 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.031 | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 2000-01 | 1994 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23,400 | | 21,731 | | 20,490 | | 17,607 | 0.860 | 15,142 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1.013 | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 2001-02 | 1995 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 23,704 | | 20,992 | | 18,748 | 0.860 | 16,123 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.966 | | 0.915 | | | |
| 2002-03 | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 22,898 | | 19,208 | 0.860 | 16,519 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.915 | | | |
| 2003-04 | 1997 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 20,952 | 0.860 | 18,018 |

*Projection, 1987 graduates not available

**State Example: Non-Public Estimate**

Table 8

ESTIMATES - TENNESSEE NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS

| SCHOOL YEAR | BIRTHS YEAR | BIRTHS NUMBER | RATIO FIRST GRADE/ BIRTHS | Total Enrollments Distributed To Grades* 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | RATIO GRADS/ 12TH GRADE | GRADS** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1985-86 | 1979 | 68,326 | 0.089 | 6,065 | 6,023 | 5,905 | 5,516 | 5,234 | 5,021 | 5,452 | 4,914 | 4,141 | 3,806 | 4,008 | 3,363 | 0.862 | 2,899 |
| | | | | 0.892 | 0.928 | 0.873 | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1986-87 | 1980 | 69,102 | 0.090 | 6,231 | 5,408 | 5,589 | 5,153 | 4,849 | 4,663 | 4,506 | 4,746 | 3,924 | 4,007 | 3,561 | 3,752 | 0.862 | 3,234 |
| | | | | 0.892 | 0.928 | 0.873 | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1987-88 | 1981 | 67,050 | 0.089 | 5,999 | 5,558 | 5,019 | 4,879 | 4,529 | 4,320 | 4,183 | 3,925 | 3,792 | 3,798 | 3,751 | 3,333 | 0.862 | 2,873 |
| | | | | 0.892 | 0.928 | 0.873 | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1988-89 | 1982 | 67,078 | 0.089 | 6,001 | 5,351 | 5,158 | 4,381 | 4,289 | 4,036 | 3,875 | 3,643 | 3,136 | 3,671 | 3,555 | 3,511 | 0.862 | 3,026 |
| | | | | 0.892 | 0.928 | 0.873 | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1989-90 | 1983 | 65,465 | 0.089 | 5,857 | 5,353 | 4,966 | 4,503 | 3,851 | 3,821 | 3,620 | 3,376 | 2,911 | 3,036 | 3,436 | 3,328 | 0.862 | 2,869 |
| | | | | 0.892 | 0.928 | 0.873 | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1990-91 | 1984 | 64,937 | 0.089 | 5,810 | 5,224 | 4,968 | 4,335 | 3,958 | 3,431 | 3,428 | 3,153 | 2,697 | 2,818 | 2,841 | 3,216 | 0.862 | 2,772 |
| | | | | 0.892 | 0.928 | 0.873 | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1991-92 | 1985 | 66,730 | 0.089 | 5,970 | 5,182 | 4,848 | 4,337 | 3,811 | 3,527 | 3,078 | 2,986 | 2,519 | 2,611 | 2,637 | 2,659 | 0.862 | 2,292 |
| | | | | 0.892 | 0.928 | 0.873 | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1992-93 | 1986+ | 66,246 | 0.089 | 5,927 | 5,325 | 4,809 | 4,233 | 3,812 | 3,395 | 3,163 | 2,681 | 2,385 | 2,439 | 2,444 | 2,469 | 0.862 | 2,128 |
| | | | | 0.892 | 0.928 | 0.873 | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1993-94 | 1987 | | | | 5,287 | 4,942 | 4,198 | 3,720 | 3,397 | 3,045 | 2,755 | 2,142 | 2,309 | 2,283 | 2,287 | 0.862 | 1,972 |
| | | | | | 0.928 | 0.873 | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1994-95 | 1988 | | | | | 4,906 | 4,314 | 3,690 | 3,315 | 3,047 | 2,653 | 2,201 | 2,073 | 2,161 | 2,137 | 0.862 | 1,842 |
| | | | | | | 0.873 | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1995-96 | 1989 | | | | | | 4,283 | 3,792 | 3,288 | 2,973 | 2,654 | 2,119 | 2,131 | 1,941 | 2,023 | 0.862 | 1,744 |
| | | | | | | | 0.879 | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1996-97 | 1990 | | | | | | | 3,765 | 3,379 | 2,949 | 2,590 | 2,120 | 2,052 | 1,995 | 1,817 | 0.862 | 1,566 |
| | | | | | | | | 0.891 | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1997-98 | 1991 | | | | | | | | 3,354 | 3,031 | 2,569 | 2,069 | 2,052 | 1,920 | 1,867 | 0.862 | 1,609 |
| | | | | | | | | | 0.897 | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1998-99 | 1992 | | | | | | | | | 3,009 | 2,640 | 2,053 | 2,003 | 1,921 | 1,797 | 0.862 | 1,549 |
| | | | | | | | | | | 0.871 | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 1999-00 | 1993 | | | | | | | | | | 2,621 | 2,109 | 1,987 | 1,875 | 1,798 | 0.862 | 1,550 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | 0.799 | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 2000-01 | 1994 | | | | | | | | | | | 2,094 | 2,042 | 1,860 | 1,755 | 0.862 | 1,513 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.968 | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 2001-02 | 1995 | | | | | | | | | | | | 2,027 | 1,911 | 1,741 | 0.862 | 1,501 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.936 | 0.936 | | | |
| 2002-03 | 1996 | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,897 | 1,789 | 0.862 | 1,542 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 0.936 | | | |
| 2003-04 | 1997 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1,776 | 0.862 | 1,531 |

*Total enrollments for 1985-86 and 1986-87 were distributed to grades in proportion to non-public grade-level enrollments in a comparable state.
Ratios are the actual ratios between 1985-86 and 1986-87 enrollments, the ratio between birth and first grade is a two-year simple average.
**Graduate data is not available for Tennessee's non-public schools. Projections are based on a smoothed six-year average ratio between public twelfth graders and graduates.
+Births for 1986 are provisional.

Source: Total enrollments are taken from QED's School Guide, 1985-86 and 1986-87.